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AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

R E P O R T
TO THE
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THIS is the *Second Annual Report of Unesco* which I have the honour to submit to the United Nations in compliance with Article VI of the relationship agreement between the two Organizations.

The calendar year 1949, which this report covers, has been a very crowded one. The Fourth Session of the General Conference was held in September, nine months after the Third Session, and since the Fifth Session is to be held in May 1950, only seven months later, the heavy task of preparation for it had to begin on the very day the Fourth Session closed its doors, so that we were planning our 1951 activities, in terms of a draft programme and budget, even before the close of 1949, while at the same time pursuing our current activities and finalizing our 1950 programme as it emerged from the Fourth Session of the General Conference.

This rate of work is one which no Secretariat could survive indefinitely, and I look forward to the new schedule, adopted in compliance with the Economic and Social Council's wishes, which, starting in 1950, will give us a full twelve months to prepare our annual conferences and—even more important—over half a year to perfect our plans for the ensuing year, to receive the suggestions and comments of the United Nations, and to make the best possible use of our resources and abilities.

In my Introduction to last year's report I drew attention to the system of priorities which I had proposed in February 1949 to the Executive Board of Unesco, and which the Board had approved. These priorities were duly indicated in our 1948-49 report (pages 97-121). This action has been favourably commended by the Economic and Social Council, and the priorities have been generally observed ever since. The Fourth Session of the General Conference was in the nature of a short business session, and the programme it adopted for 1950 was, subject to a few minor changes, largely a repetition of the 1949 programme; hence there has been no appreciable change in the observance of the priorities established in February 1949.

The detailed and constructive comments on the 1949 programme which the Secretary-General of the United Nations transmitted in response to the submission of that programme to him, as decided at the Beirut Session of the General Conference, have been taken into account both in reformulating the programme for the year 1950—the United Nations representatives also made a number of useful interventions while this programme was being considered by the Fourth Session of the General Conference—and in making plans for the future.

These future plans have occupied a great deal of my thoughts in recent months. It has seemed not only to myself, but to many well-wishers of Unesco, that the system of annual programmes required reconsideration. In the early years of the Organization it was clearly appropriate that work should be

launched, or at least staked out, throughout the vast fields of education, science, culture and mass communications. It was also appropriate that Member States, on the occasion of sessions of the General Conference, should propose further projects in which they were particularly interested. The result has been, however, a type of programme which, while justifiable in all its parts, has tended to exceed the potentialities of an Organization limited to a modest budget. It is clearly detrimental to the Organization's efficiency that its personnel and financial resources should be spread so thinly over the tasks laid upon it, that little or no significant progress can be made with some of them.

The system of priorities introduced in 1949 has proved of some help in this respect, but does not provide a complete solution to the problem. In effect it means that a number of projects, while still appearing in the programme, are not being worked on with any intensity; not only is this misleading to the general public, but an activity carried on at a slow tempo is likely before long to lose its sharp edges and sooner or later its significance.

The Fourth Session of the General Conference was conscious of this problem when it requested me and the Executive Board, in preparing the draft programme for 1951, to consider the possibility of formulating a basic programme of the Organization of a continuing character. The solution which, after much careful thought, the Executive Board adopted at its Nineteenth Session is, I believe, one which will also commend itself to the Economic and Social Council. If the Fifth Session of the General Conference at Florence next May approves the proposals of the Executive Board, Unesco will, as from 1951, be working to : (a) a basic programme expressed in broad general terms and accompanied by explanatory preambles, this programme laying down the main lines of the Organization's work over several years—though naturally subject to revision each year—and thus providing a basis for a long-term policy; and (b) an annual programme defining each successive annual stage in carrying out the continuing programme. It follows that although the basic and annual programmes correspond exactly in their grouping, the latter will be appreciably narrower in its aims, and more specific, than the former. In some cases, moreover, there will be no project in an annual programme corresponding to a resolution in the basic programme.

The main features of this new system of programming are in the first place greater cohesion. The resolutions of the basic programme are arranged in groups with one dominant idea. Each chapter constitutes a progression, each step being the necessary precondition of the next and leading to an ultimate aim. In this way it becomes apparent that Unesco's programme derives from a few fundamental ideas and constitutes a coherent whole. Briefly put, these ideas are the following :

- (i) The organization of international co-operation between specialists and experts to bring about the fullest possible dissemination and comparison of technical information;
- (ii) the employment of every opportunity offered by science and learning, to enable men and women in all walks of life to contribute to the progress of mankind and to share in its benefits;
- (iii) the contribution of the various branches of intellectual activity to international understanding.

In the first case, it will be obvious that the object is technical ; in the second, social ; and in the third, political and moral ; at the same time, the relative importance of these objects will become clearer.

In this way a close-knit unity is arrived at and a programme constructed which relates to aims in view rather than means applied.

Reverting to the device of selective annual programmes, it is clear that it represents a system of adjustable priorities. In framing the annual programme for the ensuing year, the Executive Board will now be in a position to emphasize by appropriate budgetary allocations those features of the basic programme which it considers most important or practicable at a given period, to hold others in suspense, and to instill some rhythm in the operations of the Organization. At this stage the imposition of priorities a posteriori becomes unnecessary, since the annual programme itself represents that year's priorities.

I have gone into this matter at some length, although it does not relate to the year under review in this Report, as both the Executive Board and myself are keenly aware of the Economic and Social Council's concern with the problem of priorities, and believe that Unesco is on the road to a practical and effective solution of it.

The Executive Board gave close attention at its Nineteenth Session, in February 1950, to the group of resolutions adopted by the Fourth Session of the General Assembly under the title "Programmes and Budgets of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies", and these resolutions will also be considered at the Fifth Session of Unesco's General Conference in May. As regards the serious problem of the effective income of the Organization—i.e. the problem of unpaid contributions—the Executive Board is recommending to the General Conference an arrangement designed in the first place to amortize the existing theoretical deficit of the Organization represented by unpaid contributions in past years, and in the second place to provide in future years a margin of reserve against deficiencies in income, so that at all times the Secretariat can proceed with its appointed tasks with reasonable assurance of the necessary means.

These arrangements are described in greater detail in Chapter VI of this Report. I have summarized them here as they appear, once again, to provide a businesslike solution to a problem which has exercised the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The resolution concerning Proliferation and Overlapping raises issues less susceptible of straightforward and rapid solution. The new system of programming which is being introduced by Unesco this year will go a good way towards discouraging proliferation of activities, since it is selective and since the annual programme, when finally adopted by the General Conference, is closely keyed to the budget, itself drawn up on a project basis. It is therefore not possible for the Secretariat to undertake new activities on its own initiative in the course of the year; and the financial regulations make it impossible for the Executive Board to sanction transfers to meet unforeseen demands, except to the detriment of approved projects which must in every case be specified.

Nevertheless the risk subsists that the Executive Board and General Conference may approve programmes which contain too many projects, and which, added to those of other organizations and agencies, make up the unmanageable volume of activities which has alarmed the General Assembly. Bearing in mind the sovereign character of each agency—albeit qualified by Articles 58 and 63 of the United Nations Charter—it is clear that the only solutions are of an empirical and practical character: there must be restraint on the part of Secretariats, committees and Conferences; there must be unrelenting vigilance on the part of governments, in particular where different ministries are

responsible for the country's participation in the work of different agencies ; and lastly, there must be the fullest and frankest exchanges at all stages between the Secretariats of the agencies themselves.

In this last respect I not only greatly welcome the steady progress achieved by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and its subordinate bodies, but am keenly desirous of joining in any further measures that may be proposed to improve the processes of co-ordination.

At the Third Session of the General Conference, I was instructed ("Report to the United Nations, 1948-1949", page 68) to submit the (1949) programme of Unesco to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to the Specialized Agencies with a request for their observations on elements of common interest. This was at once done, and I received in due course a number of helpful comments from the Secretary-General, of which careful note was taken in implementing the programme—although this was, of course, a programme already adopted.

I did not similarly submit the 1950 programme to my colleagues in the other organizations chiefly on account of timing ; the Fourth Session of the General Conference adopted it in October 1949. Within a few weeks work had already begun on the 1951 programme, which the Executive Board has now (March 1950) approved in draft form for submission to a General Conference meeting for the first time in May. In these circumstances it was plainly preferable to submit the 1951 draft programme for comment to the Secretary-General and the Heads of the other Specialized Agencies at the earliest possible moment. This is being done as I write, and I would draw the particular attention of the Economic and Social Council to the fact that this is a draft programme, and that there is ample time for the Secretariats of the United Nations and of the Specialized Agencies to formulate their comments, written or oral, for consideration by the General Conference of Unesco before this programme is finally adopted. It goes without saying that this practice will also be followed in future years.

This would appear to constitute a useful step in the direction of safeguarding against duplication of activities. But the process can be started earlier. I have welcomed an initiative taken by the Director-General of the World Health Organization for the exchange of the earliest possible information on intended programmes, long before they reach the stage of formal examination by sovereign bodies.

The problem of an "excessive number of sessions and meetings" referred to in the General Assembly's resolution, has also been the subject of careful consideration by the various organs of Unesco. As regards sessions of the General Conference, the experiment was made in 1949 of holding a "short business session". This experiment was only partly successful, as the annual Conference of Unesco must, under the terms of the Constitution, the Financial Regulations, etc., perform a great volume of administrative business of a complicated nature calling for lengthy discussion. Although the draft programme for 1950 which was submitted to this session, was to a large extent a continuation of the 1949 programme, delegations found it necessary to discuss it and the accompanying draft budget in considerable detail. Lastly, provision had to be made for adequate discussion of the new expanded programme of technical assistance for economic development launched by the Economic and Social Council. For all these reasons, the Fourth Session of the General Conference occupied as much as 15 working days as compared with 21 working days at the Third Session, 23 working days at the Second

and 18 working days at the First. For the Fifth Session, 20 working days have been planned for.

Up to the present, there has been no reduction in the number of technical meetings and Conferences held under the auspices of Unesco. Such meetings are often an essential feature of Unesco projects, and indeed the bringing together of experts for the discussion of specific questions is one of Unesco's main methods of operation. At the same time, all such meetings have to be budgeted for in advance, i.e. they are explicitly approved when the General Conference examines the following year's programme and budget. No additional meetings or Conferences are therefore possible save in exceptional circumstances by authority of the Executive Board. It follows that the problem of the number of meetings is directly related to the problem of the programme and the various projects it contains, and it is as part of this general problem that it will continue to receive close attention.

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In expressing appreciation of Unesco's annual report in July, 1949 (Resolution 251 (IX)), the Economic and Social Council urged the Organization "to continue to give special attention to the war-devastated and the economically under-developed countries...".

With regard to the first category, Chapter II of this report will show that the educational needs of countries devastated by war have been one of Unesco's major concerns. Within very narrow budgetary limits, Unesco has continued to provide direct aid—although only on a token basis—to meet urgent needs for educational equipment, including laboratory supplies. On a larger scale, Unesco's reconstruction campaigns and distribution of exact information on specific reconstruction needs have helped to mobilize a great volume of generous voluntary efforts and gifts from donor countries. Lastly, Unesco has pursued its work on certain specific problems such as those of the rehabilitation of war-handicapped children, the organization of voluntary work camps, etc.

With regard to economically under-developed countries, it will be appreciated that economic development is an objective towards which Unesco can only contribute indirectly, in particular through encouraging the creation of modern educational systems, the stimulation of scientific research, the exchange of persons and the circulation of educational, scientific and cultural material. If it is admitted, however, that no sound economy can subsist except on the foundations of a truly universal system of education and a widespread scientific and technical spirit, then Unesco has much to contribute to the development of countries hitherto less favoured economically. It has also been argued that economic development per se should not be regarded as the final objective, but that it presents a social aspect in which various cultural factors must be taken into consideration in order to secure the active participation of the populations concerned.

In these contexts of education, science and culture, Unesco believes that it will be called upon for an important contribution to the United Nations Expanded Plan of Technical Assistance for Economic Development.

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The Economic and Social Council at its Ninth Session also requested Unesco (Resolution 262 (IX), Sections D and G) to include in its next report to the Council an account of its relations with the International Union for the Protection of the Rights of Authors and their Literary and Artistic Works and with the International Bureau of Education. These requests are complied with in Chapter IV below, pages 97 and 95 respectively.

JAIME TORRES BODET.
Director-General.

CHAPTER I

THE DEVELOPMENT OF UNESCO IN 1949

THE year 1949 has been one of consolidation of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The abnormally short intervals between the Third, Fourth and Fifth Sessions of the General Conference have required the preparation of many reports and of a series of programmes. Advantage has been taken of this circumstance by the General Conference itself, by the Executive Board and by the Director-General to carry through a thorough stocktaking of the Organization's purposes and procedures. It is hoped that evidence of the value of this process will become apparent in the long-range plans made by the Organization for its work in 1951 and the following years.

While this process of consolidation continues, however, Unesco has not ceased to develop. Chapter II below gives an account of its activities in 1949, arranged under three basic purposes, which demonstrates that the many tasks undertaken in the initial years are beginning to bear fruit. Chapter III deals with Unesco's relations with the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies; here again there has been steady progress in strengthening collaboration and the complex processes of co-ordination. Chapter IV is concerned with Unesco's relations with a number of intergovernmental organizations and an ever-increasing number of non-governmental organizations which, in their varied fields, assist Unesco in its tasks. Lastly, a chapter is devoted to a number of important financial and administrative questions.

MEMBER STATES

The membership of Unesco has continued to grow. In the course of the year it rose from 44 to 52. A list of Member States at 31 December 1949 will be found in Annex II. There have been further ratifications of the Constitution in the early part of 1950, and several applications for membership by States not members of the United Nations, which have been passed by the Economic and Social Council and will be considered by the Fifth Session of the General Conference.

FOURTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

To effect the transition from late autumn to spring sessions, the third Session of the General Conference (Beirut, November-December 1948) decided that a short business session should be held in September 1949.

At the same time the Beirut Conference, concerned about the heavy cost to the Organization involved in sessions held away from Headquarters, amended Article IV. 9 of the Constitution which required that the location of the sessions of the Conference should vary from year to year, removed this provision, and decided that this Fourth Session should be held in Paris.

The Session lasted from 19 September to 5 October. As explained in the Introduction (page 10 above) the experiment of a "short business session" was not entirely successful: while the Conference did not last beyond the scheduled number of days, that schedule had had to be extended to 15 working days to allow for adequate handling of the very considerable volume of business which the Constitution, and other inescapable demands, made necessary.

The main tasks of the Fourth Session were to approve a budget for 1950, which was unanimously set at \$8 million, and to adopt the Organizations programme for that year. The programme adopted (see Annex IV) is to a large extent a repetition of the 1949 programme adopted at Beirut, with such modifications as developments had rendered advisable. Representatives of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies took part in the discussion of this draft programme, and made a number of valuable suggestions of which the Conference took account in its decisions.

A special sub-committee of the Conference discussed in detail the United Nations Plan for Technical Assistance and submitted to the Plenary Conference a set of resolutions concerning Unesco's participation in this project, which will be found in Chapter V below.

As in 1948, a special resolution was adopted concerning the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It reads as follows :

"Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The Director-General is instructed to stimulate the dissemination of information about the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations, particularly through the Projects Division of the Mass Communications Department; to encourage the incorporation of the Declaration as subject-matter in the teaching about the United Nations which is given in schools; and to direct his programme sections to employ the Declaration wherever possible in their programme activities.

He is further instructed to report to the Fifth Session of the General Conference on his compliance with the above instructions. He shall assist the International Federation of University Women to hold a Congress in 1950 for the purpose of making known the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights."

The Director-General was also instructed by the General Conference to extend Unesco's help in making the United Nations Convention on Genocide better known. He has submitted proposals to the Executive Board to this end.

The special resolutions governing Unesco's activities in Germany and Japan will be found at the end of the 1950 Programme (Annex IV).

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board represents the General Conference when the Conference is not in session.

According to the terms of the Constitution, it is responsible to the General Conference for the execution of the Organization's programme; it prepares the agenda and programme of work for each session of the Conference, which takes decisions on programmes drawn up by the Board. It examines the Director-General's budget estimates, and the Board's Chairman presents to the General Conference, with or without comments, the Director-General's annual report. In addition, the Board proposes the candidature of the Director-General who is appointed by the Conference; it recommends the admission of new members of the Organization, supervises relations with international organizations and approves agreements with other Specialized Agencies. Other functions have been assigned to it by the General Conference, such as consultation with the Director-General on appointments to the highest posts in the Secretariat, approval of salary scales, grants-in aid, budgetary transfers and other financial measures.

The officers and members of the Board during the period between the Fourth and the Fifth Sessions of the General Conference are shown in Annex III to this report.

The Board set up in 1949, as in the previous year, three Committees:

- *Programme Committee* (Chairman, Mr. Roger Seydoux);
- *External Relations Committee* (Chairman, Professor Alf Sommerfelt);
- *Finance Committee* (Chairman, Dr. E. Ronald Walker).

During the year under review the number of meetings of the Board has shown a considerable increase over the previous year; counting meetings of Committees as well as the total number has been almost doubled.

This increase is accounted for mainly by two tasks which have demanded special study and attention in preparation for the Fifth Session of the General Conference: the drafting of a more coherent programme, distinguishing work to be undertaken in the current year from basic policies; and a review of the whole field of Unesco's relations with international non-governmental organizations.

Among the other questions examined by the Board in fulfilment of the responsibilities assigned to it by the Constitution and by decisions of the General Conference have been: the agenda and organization of work of the Florence Conference; matters concerning the execution of the programme for the current year, particularly in the fields of reconstruction and of education, including detailed consideration of the establishment, in collaboration with the Organization of American States, of a fundamental education training and production centre in Latin America; development of plans for Unesco's participation in the Technical Assistance programme and recommendations on the admission of new Member States.

In the field of External Relations, among the most important matters dealt with, were: consideration of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations regarding the programmes and budgets of the Specialized Agencies; relations with the Council of Europe and with the Organization of American States; the survey of relations with non-governmental organizations referred to above and also proposals for contracts and grants-in-aid to these organizations.

In the field of Finance the most difficult problems which the Board has

had to consider have been those raised by the delay or even failure of some Member States in the payment of their contributions; the Board has proposed to the Conference various measures to meet this situation. Another important financial responsibility of the Executive Board is the examination of the Director-General's budget estimates, carried out in close relation with the preparation of the draft programme for 1951. The Board has continued to receive reports at each session on the Organization's financial situation and has also considered from time to time proposals for budgetary transfers.

Finally, the Board has continued to have regular consultations with the Director-General on appointments to senior posts in the Secretariat and on similar questions.

NATIONAL COMMISSIONS

The creation of national co-operating bodies is an obligation under the terms of the Constitution of Unesco, which requires each Member State to "make such arrangements as suit its particular conditions for the purpose of associating its principal bodies interested in educational, scientific and cultural matters with the work of the Organization, preferably by the formation of a National Commission broadly representative of the Government of such bodies". The Article goes on to state that National Commissions or National Co-operating Bodies... "shall act in an advisory capacity to their respective delegations to the General Conference and to their Governments in matters relating to the Organization and shall function as agencies of liaison in all matters of interest to it". The Constitution further requires Member States to consult National Commissions on the selection of delegates to the General Conference of the Organization.

These important provisions in Unesco's Constitution give unofficial, professional bodies a voice in the framing of official governmental policy in a major field of international affairs. The creation of an effective national commission requires the most careful consideration by the government concerned, and, once established, an interval of time is required before it can play its full part, not only as a link between the international organizations, the government and the educational, scientific and cultural circles in the country, but, also, as the national agency responsible for the implementation of Unesco's programme within the State.

It is, therefore, a matter for satisfaction that on 31 December 1949, out of 52 Member States of Unesco, 41 had established National Commissions that in two countries provisional commissions existed, and that in several other plans were being developed for the creation of such bodies. Experience has shown that a properly based membership, giving adequate representation to governmental and non-governmental agencies interested in Unesco's programme is not easily arrived at, and many of Unesco's Commissions have been re-organized since their establishment.

Within Member States, National Commissions are the co-ordinating and planning bodies which assign responsibility for specific programme tasks to Government Departments or agencies, voluntary organizations and groups, and private institutions and individuals, to the extent that the membership of the National Commissions provides for adequate and responsible representation of these bodies, and is equipped with a secretariat

capable of analysing and planning the work to be done by them, the programme of Unesco will be successfully carried out by the Member State.

As the programme of Unesco develops more and more from the stage of planning to that of a programme of action by Member States it becomes apparent that of the 43 National Commissions and provisional Commissions, very few have the material resources required to discharge their full responsibilities. Some Member States are attempting to carry through the whole programme for National Commissions and are equipped to achieve to their own satisfaction, a reasonable proportion, at least, of the total Unesco programme and to record moderate success on other items. Others undertake only a limited number of tasks, but Unesco recognizes that the ability of Member States to carry out the programme will always remain unequal, and that one task carried through successfully by a National Commission will serve to stimulate its activity in future years and to win national support for the Organization.

These facts were recognized by the delegates to the Third Session of the General Conference held at Beirut in 1948, who, on the recommendation of the First Meeting of Representatives of National Commissions, requested Member States to make financial provisions to cover the expenses of the secretariats and programme activities of the National Commissions. The material resources available to National Commissions in Member States will be an important item for discussion at the Second Meeting of Representatives of National Commissions to be held on 17, 19 and 20 May 1950, immediately prior to the opening of the Fifth Session of the General Conference in Florence.

To assist National Commissions in the planning of their programme activities the scheme, started in 1947 and continued in 1948, for inviting the Secretaries of National Commissions to Unesco Headquarters for periods of study and consultation, was extended during 1949. The National Commissions of Belgium, Colombia, Cuba, Hungary, India, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Switzerland and Persia, benefited under this scheme in 1949, while other Commissions, such as Argentina, Austria, and Poland, invited to send their secretaries in 1949, preferred that they should visit Headquarters later on. In addition, advantage was taken of the presence in Paris of members of Commissions of their secretariats to introduce them to senior members of the Unesco secretariat and to provide them with opportunities for studying the implementation of the programme by the international secretariat.

While the National Commissions of Australia and the United Kingdom began as a series of specialist national co-operating bodies or committees based on the programme departments of Unesco, others such as the French and United States Commissions have later sub-divided their membership into specialist committees for programme action. The establishment of committees for particular tasks is a normal trend in national commission development and there is a marked tendency to co-opt experts and representatives of organizations to serve with these committees, which increases the effectiveness of their work, while, at the same time, extending the radius of National Commission activity. Examples during 1949 have been the work of the Text-Book and Fellowships Sub-Committees of the New Zealand National Commission; the expansion of the series of committees (12), programme panels (36) and sub-committees (5) of the United States National Commission; the creation by the Turkish National Commission of five Unesco programme sub-committees and of special committees

on 'natural resources and for co-operation with the Institute of the Arid Zone, and the preliminary work for the establishment of Reconstruction and Youth Sub-Commissions, with wide representation of non-governmental organizations, by the Belgian National Commission.

It is not possible within the scope of this statement to give more than a few examples of effective National Commission action during 1949. The National Commissions of the United Kingdom and of the United States of America are equipped to undertake most tasks assigned to them by the General Conference to a greater or lesser degree according to the extent of national interest in the particular programme. They have also undertaken special additional programmes in support of Unesco.

A joint Unesco-United Kingdom project "Men against the Desert" was approved by the Methods and Materials Committee of the Commission. This project is designed to link the teaching of the history and geography of the Middle East with the present day problems of the encroachment of deserts on hitherto fertile land. A member of the United Kingdom Commission is making a journey through the desert areas of North Africa and Asia Minor to provide newspaper articles on this important subject. Considerable progress in the development of active regional, state and local groups in support of Unesco has been recorded in the United States of America during 1949. By December there were twelve State Co-ordinating Councils of Unesco linking the activities of organizations, school-groups, labour groups, university groups and local Councils. Some of these State Councils, e.g. Kansas, have international cultural exchange programmes which are increasing in effectiveness and importance.

In France, the National Commission has stimulated the creation of 40 Unesco Clubs ("Club des Amis de l'Unesco") and in Italy, a similar network of clubs is being established. These Clubs will develop information programmes in support of Unesco, will undertake specific tasks such as assistance to Reconstruction Campaigns, and will exchange correspondence and visits in the future.

In Australia and New Zealand, fellowship schemes for students and experts from South Asia and the Far East have been in successful operation during 1949, and an Australian Summer School for Unesco fellows and scholars was planned for early 1950. The Text-Book Committee of the Norwegian National Commission completed its survey of history and geography school textbooks and drew up its report for presentation to Unesco early in 1950. Another interesting development in Norway is the creation of a Unesco Club composed of members of Unesco Seminars. The purpose of this Club is to initiate international or regional activities of Norwegian Associations to promote cultural co-operation and understanding. Unesco's experience in Seminars has encouraged some member states to undertake local seminars.

In Australia a very successful seminar on Teaching about the United Nations, was held in January 1949 for fifty teachers from schools throughout the Australian Commonwealth. This initiative has been followed by Persia which, in 1949, planned to hold a similar seminar for teachers in February 1950.

Action by National Commissions on common task, developed from exchange of information on programme activities and methods of work, will demonstrate the effectiveness of international co-operation and will create among National Commissions members a sense of belonging to an international community.

CHAPTER II

THE ACTIVITIES OF UNESCO IN 1949

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INTRODUCTION

UNESCO's work in the year just ended was governed and directed by the Programme adopted for that year by the Third Session of the General Conference at Beirut. ("Report to the United Nations, 1948-1949", Annex IV). It would therefore be possible to give an account of that work by taking each item or project of the programme in turn and indicating to what extent the particular task had been performed, and with what results.

This is the method which the Director-General must follow in reporting to the General Conference of Unesco, since the latter, as the sovereign body of the Organization, necessarily requires from the Chief Executive Officer and his staff an itemized account of the manner in which its instructions have been carried out.

To employ the same method for the fulfilment of Unesco's obligation to the United Nations under Article VI of the Agreement between the two Organizations, however, appears open to several objections.

In the first place, as a glance at Annex IV of the present Report will readily show, the Programme of Unesco is of a highly technical nature. It enumerates a considerable number of tasks in brief professional language and couched in the form of instructions, and has not hitherto attempted to reveal either the main purposes and objectives which inspire these instructions, or the *rationale* which links them together into a cohesive whole. If this is true of the programme, it is even truer of a form of report on activities which proceeds project by project.

In the second place few, if any, of Unesco's activities begin and end within one calendar year. Certain projects launched as early as 1947 are indeed, because of their complexity and long-term character, still in the preparatory and formative stage; examples are the International Institute of the Hylean Amazon, or Unesco's programme concerned with Universities, or the Translations project. Others are only now settling into the condition of going concerns, such as the work on bibliography and abstracting or the project for developing the study of social tensions affecting international understanding. Even such apparently isolated events as the holding of a seminar or the completion of an educational mission should be viewed against a certain background of purpose and experience. Here again therefore the itemized approach, except for strictly technical accounting purposes, is unsatisfactory.

There is, however, a third objection which dominates these first two. The Constitution of Unesco assigns certain broad tasks to the Organization, related to the paramount objective of the maintenance of peace. The variety of activities now in progress (49 in the current edition of the "Catalogue of Economic and Social Projects", where a certain amount of grouping has nevertheless been effected) must at all times be clearly

related to those broad tasks, else their justification ceases to be apparent. Delegates to sessions of Unesco's General Conference, well-versed as they are in the intricacies of the Organization's work, are able to effect this necessary synthesis in the course of their detailed study and discussion of draft programme. But it cannot be expected that members of the Economic and Social Council, or of the wider public which this Report is also designed to reach, will be sufficiently familiar with Unesco's techniques to carry through the same process. They will rightly demand that the justification for the various activities brought to their notice, in terms of the Constitution of Unesco and indeed of the United Nations Charter itself, be made apparent.

Something has been said in the Introduction to this Report, pp 8-9, of the new method of programming which the Executive Board is proposing to the Fifth Session of the General Conference. If this is approved, Unesco will from 1951 onwards be working on a generally continuing programme, specific activities in each given year representing a set of priority tasks within that continuing programme. Some further adjustment of the method of reporting on the past year's activities for the purposes of this annual Report to the United Nations will then be required. Meanwhile, and again in next year's report, the old type of annual programme governs Unesco's activities.

It is fair to add, however, that the programmes adopted at Mexico City in 1947, at Beirut in 1948 and in Paris in 1949, and indeed the new type of programme to be submitted to the General Conference at Florence in 1950, show little variation except in detail, and reveal on the contrary a remarkably wide measure of continuity in Member States' notions of what an international organization working in the fields of education, science and culture should rightly and properly attempt to achieve.

An analysis of the programmes of Unesco since 1947 shows three main purposes underlying all the projects and activities they comprise.

The first is concerned with the collection, treatment, exchange and dissemination of information, including for this purpose the encouragement of research and fact-finding, and in many cases material aid to bodies favourably placed to collect and exchange information. The basic design here is that Unesco shall perform the functions of a clearing-house of information; but as will be seen when this large group of activities is examined in more detail, Unesco's conception of this function is far from passive and involves much positive action.

The second category of activities moves from the purely technical to the social plane. The aim here is to ensure that the opportunities offered by science and learning shall be used to enable men and women in all walks of life to share in the benefits of modern progress, and to contribute to it. Clearly, the chief emphasis here will be on education, though other fields also are involved. Two main functions can be distinguished: the improvement of the quality of the processes by which knowledge is acquired, whether in the classroom or through readier access to the world's heritage of learning and culture; and the extension or adaptation of education to groups and communities hitherto handicapped or under-privileged in this respect.

The third group of activities moves from this general, universal social purpose to a direct attack upon the paramount political and moral problem of the age: the maintenance of peace and security through the development of international understanding. Here therefore the data

collected and made available, the instruments perfected and brought within reach of greater numbers, are directed towards the over-riding object of all international effort, the consolidation of a peaceful and happier world.

It will be observed that this three-fold marshalling of Unesco's activities, as well as permitting an orderly classification of the Organization's efforts, has some merit of its own. It represents an orderly progression towards a purpose, and this progression can be stated in three imperatives which may be said to express Unesco's mandate: first, summon, sift and broadcast the facts; next, help greater numbers to absorb and benefit from the facts; finally, use this improved and broader familiarity with the human inheritance to promote understanding and peace.

It is according to this pattern that the following pages provide an outline of Unesco's activities. For the reader's convenience, reference is made at every point to whichever is appropriate of the seven existing divisions of Unesco's work: Reconstruction, Education, Natural Sciences, Social Sciences, Philosophy and Humanistic Studies, Cultural Activities, and Communication. Cross-references are provided, and where one activity plainly serves two of these major purposes, it is mentioned under both. References in brackets are to the 1949 Programme ("Report to the United Nations, 1948-1949", pages 97-128).

Clearly, this treatment does not lend itself to a pre-established system of priorities. Unesco is keenly aware of the Economic and Social Council's concern about the problem of priorities over the vast field for which it has a responsibility under the United Nations Charter, and showed that it shared that concern when in February 1949, its Executive Board imposed a system of priorities in the current year's programme, as previously reported ("Report to the United Nations, 1948-1949", pp. 7 and 97-128.) The 1905 programme is a repetition of that for 1949, with only minor changes, and the 1949 priorities to a large extent remain valid.

As indicated in the Introduction, it is believed that a truer and more effective system of priorities will result from the new method of programming recommended by the Executive Board for 1951 and future years. The basic or continuing programme is a step towards stabilization, and will be improved year by year as the process of trial and error continues; it represents already, as a result of four years' experience, the general framework within which Unesco must of necessity operate. The annual programme from 1951 onwards will be priority programmes extracted from the basic programme, and will render unnecessary the expedient of imposing *a posteriori* priorities in an annual programme, the non-priority portions of which are thus discounted. Annual programmes will be coupled to financial appropriations proportionate to their comparative importance or urgency, thus introducing practical budgetary priorities which cannot be evaded.

In this way it is believed that Unesco is on the road to the solution of a problem which has rightly exercised the Economic and Social Council for some time.

PART I. EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

As has been briefly indicated, Unesco's first task is, within its appointed fields, to elicit, sift, refine and distribute information which individuals or

communities may require or demand of it. The approach to this task must be dynamic rather than static: were Unesco to act as a mere repository of facts and figures, it would not only fail to carry out its task of promotion of knowledge, but would duplicate the many great libraries and institutions which already perform this function.

The positive approach, on the contrary, involves an active seeking of information on specific subjects; its careful analysis, comparison and collation; and its distribution to the appropriate groups and individuals in the form and at the time when it can render the maximum service.

Thus conceived, the task must necessarily be carried out by specialists rather than in a centralized unit; and accordingly the technique adopted by Unesco has been to organize a Clearing House of information in each of its principal departments.

A. RECONSTRUCTION

The Third Session of the General Conference of Unesco reaffirmed the principle that the direct aid which the Organization extends to war-devastated countries can only be of a token character, and that Unesco's chief task in this field should be to stimulate and guide the efforts and generosity of governments and organizations in making good the ravages of war. For this purpose the essential and primary need is the distribution of accurate and detailed information on the more urgent deficiencies existing in these stricken countries.

Following the *Book of Needs* and other material issued in earlier years, the Secretariat attempted in 1949 to carry the process of information further (Resolution 1.11). A questionnaire was despatched in March 1949 to the eleven Member States coming within the category of war-devastated countries; these 11 countries were invited to send representatives to a Commission which met at Unesco House in May, for the purpose of preparing a balance sheet of the rehabilitation effected and of the reconstruction work still to be done within Unesco's sphere. Reports on the evolution and present state of needs in their respective countries were supplied by 9 of the 11 countries—Austria, China, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Persia, Italy, the Netherlands, the Philippines and Poland. The Commission concluded that further efforts on behalf of cultural reconstruction should take the form not of ordinary school equipment but of scientific material, auditory and visual teaching equipment and publications. 24 assistance projects (1.13) have since been prepared, including one for refugee children in the Middle East. These projects are mainly for the despatch of material for adult education, household management, handicapped children, and museums; and also of scientific, artistic and recreational equipment.

The Committee for Educational Reconstruction established by the U.S. National Commission, drew up in August a series of assistance projects in which it proposed to take part. Unesco has undertaken various enquiries with a view to supplying this Committee and other bodies with the information they require and to guiding their efforts.

A member of the Secretariat spent two weeks in Vienna in November, accompanied by a photographer seconded from the United Nations European Headquarters at Geneva. A photographic record of the tragic fate of the students at Vienna University was published, and photographic

documentation obtained on the needs of the University, the Polytechnic Institute and the Adult Education Institute in the Austrian capital.

Dissemination of Information:

The first number of *Impetus*, successor to "Reconstruction Newsletter", appeared in September 1949. Published in English and French, it is distributed free to organizations and individuals interested in the reconstruction and development of schools, libraries, laboratories, museums, art galleries, etc. Between November 1949 and January 1950 some 1,000 applications were received from 31 countries for the regular despatch of this publication. An illustrated pamphlet "Schoolbell in the Wilderness", designed to draw attention to the problem of refugee children in the Middle East and to stimulate action on their part, has been distributed: the New Zealand National Commission has requested 5,000 copies. Another illustrated pamphlet, "A Child named Maritsa", has been published in 50,000 copies, drawing attention to the tragic fate of 340,000 Greek refugee children. A further illustrated pamphlet, "Children's Communities", designed as a guide for the Children's Communities Movement, has been published in English and French.

The *Temporary International Committee for Educational Reconstruction* held several meetings during 1949. During the TICER Conference held at Unesco House in March, the decision was taken to set up small working parties for limited and specific tasks and to recommend that non-governmental bodies federate at the national level within their respective countries under TICER's auspices. TICER also indicated its willingness to extend its activities to under-developed countries and no longer solely to those devastated by the war.

B. EDUCATION

In the field of Education 1949 has seen the organization of the departmental *clearing house of information* (2.1). By the end of the year this unit had accumulated and classified precise information on nearly 1,400 organizations working in the educational field, 450 periodicals and over 1,700 individual experts; it had also replied to over 100 requests for information from 29 countries and various international bodies.

As a basic instrument in completing Unesco's sources of information in this field, a questionnaire on *educational statistics* and the structure of education systems was prepared in the early part of the year, and in the first place discussed with the Statistical Office of the United Nations as required by Article XV of the Agreement between the two Organizations. This having been done and agreement reached, the questionnaire has now been printed in English and French and issued; a Spanish version will shortly go out to governments using that language. As stipulated in the Article just referred to, the resulting data will also be placed at the disposal of the United Nations for incorporation in their own statistical series.

Statistical information must, however, be supplemented by descriptive data on the most important *educational experiments* in order to obtain a complete picture of the significant contributions of each country to

educational theory and practice. The questionnaire technique was soon found to be unsuited to this type of survey; in its place, a technical adviser first carried out a detailed study in five European countries; on the basis of this initial sample, information was sought from a further group of twenty-three countries, largely through the intermediary of their experts attending the Fourth Session of the General Conference as members of delegations. Documentary material is now being sifted to complete the picture; all the information collected will be submitted to governments for verification before it is used in any way.

The Educational Clearing House also has a number of specific studies in hand. It has prepared special bibliographies on the following subjects: the training of teachers, vocational guidance, young people's recreation, and the teaching of languages. It has published or is about to publish monographs on Fundamental Education; Co-operative and Fundamental Education; Suggestions for Preparing a Programme of Reading; Adult Education in Rural Communities; and, in co-operation with the Department of Natural Sciences, a series of studies dealing with the Teaching of Science.

The *International Bureau of Education*, with which Unesco maintains since February 1947 a relationship agreement, continues to be of great assistance to Unesco's educational clearing-house activities. Unesco must concentrate its energies within certain limited fields. It is most fortunate that it can refer enquiries that are outside its field of competence to the Bureau for reply. The Bureau also makes preliminary factual enquiries on topics within Unesco's programme on which Unesco, for one reason or another, is unable to take action in the current year. It is, for example, making a survey on the training and status of teachers, which is an essential preliminary to the drafting of a Teachers' Charter (2.521). It is also carrying out an investigation into the teaching of mathematics and natural science in the schools (2.53).

A Unesco/IBE Joint Committee met in Paris in February to prepare the programme of the Twelfth International Conference on Public Instruction (2.12) held in Geneva in July. The main questions on the agenda were: the teaching of reading, the introduction of science in primary schools, and the teaching of geography as a means of developing international understanding. The results of enquiries made by the IBE into the teaching of the first two subjects and a pamphlet on geography teaching prepared by Unesco, were submitted for the approval of the Conference.

The Conference was extremely successful, and drew up a number of useful recommendations, to which effect is being given. The results, together with a set of reports from each country on educational developments during the past year, are being published jointly by Unesco and IBE in English and French in the *International Yearbook of Education*.

In consultation with IBE, Unesco is also gathering information on the subject of compulsory primary education, regarding which a resolution in the 1950 programme calls for a major international initiative at a future date.

In connection with language teaching (2.55), a specialized bibliography has been prepared as a first step in carrying out this project which is designed to assist international co-operation among linguists and language-teaching experts.

The request of the Commission on the Status of Women for Unesco's assistance in surveying *educational opportunities for women* has received

particular attention (2.73). A Unesco consultant attended the meeting of the Commission held in Beirut in March 1949; her contribution was welcomed in resolution 242 (IX) B of the Economic and Social Council.

To further the Commission's endeavours, Unesco took steps to convene an Advisory Conference of Women's Organizations which took place in Paris in December 1949, material having previously been collected by means of a questionnaire. Sixteen non-governmental organizations took part under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Eder of Switzerland. The Conference recommended that Unesco should endeavour to organize a conference of Ministers of Education in order to bring existing legislation into line with the educational needs of the modern woman. (See also page 49 below.)

C. NATURAL SCIENCES

The *Field Science Co-operation Offices* of Unesco (3.1) provide an outstanding example of the organization's efforts to promote exchange of information. Located in key areas, they have built up in three years, despite limited means, a tradition of service in making scientific knowledge more freely available both within their respective areas and with other parts of the world.

The potentialities of such a service are obviously limitless, though it is clear that personal contacts will continue to account for a major part of the world's scientific inter-change. In addition, a great number of national and regional organs, some of them provided with means far exceeding those available to Unesco, render immense services in spreading scientific knowledge where it is needed.

Nevertheless the international facilities which Unesco offers provide, albeit on a modest scale, the essential complement to these unco-ordinated efforts. As and when these facilities can be fully developed, there will exist a world-wide system for filling in gaps in scientific exchanges which will assure that, in so far as national interest permits, no discovery anywhere remains hidden from scientists investigating the same problem elsewhere, that no identical research is undertaken simultaneously in more than one place, and that the present torrent of technical advance is broadcast on the widest possible scale.

Except for the creation of a branch office in Istanbul, there has been no addition to the number of Unesco Field Science Co-operation Offices. Their activities in 1949 can be briefly summarized as follows:

Middle East

Professor S. W. Tromp, a Netherlands geologist, is making a six months tour of this area. Dr. Thuriaux of Belgium resigned the post of Head of this Office on 1 January 1950 to resume national duty; Mr. Karl Borch (Norway) and Dr. I. H. Abdel Rahman (Egypt) remain as deputy and assistant of the office. In August the staff settled into new quarters in Cairo, with much improved facilities including a reading-room and a lecture-hall. Members of the staff have been during the year on missions to Cyprus, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Persia and Turkey, visiting the National

Commissions where they exist, and a variety of scientific institutions. They attended various regional meetings of international organizations, including FAO and WHO, held in the area, and kept in touch with the Cultural Commission of the League of Arab States.

Enquiries addressed to the Office, and met after consultation with Headquarters and in some cases with other Field Science Co-operation Offices, have covered such diverse subjects as snake venom serum production, methods of application of insecticides, supersonic waves, ribonuclease, methods of analysis of pigments, coatings and adhesives used in objects recovered from archaeological sites, silt precipitation in reservoirs, the use of saline water for irrigation, diseases of chestnut trees, statistical analyses, etc.

Four editions of the List of Scientific Papers published in the Middle East have now been issued by this Office.

By arrangement with the South and East Asian Offices, Asian scientists travelling to the West are now encouraged to stop for a few days in Cairo to make scientific contacts.

Istanbul

A branch office of the Middle East (Cairo) Field Science Co-operation Office was opened in Istanbul on 15 December 1949. Its Head is Dr. Ratip Berker (Turkey).

Latin America

The Latin American Office is now established at "Montevideo" under the direction of Dr. Angel Establier (Rep. Spain), assisted by Mr. G. B. Martini-Bettolo (Italy).

One of the important tasks of the Office in 1949 was to collaborate with the Peruvian Government in the organization of the Conference on Biology at High Altitudes (3.11), which duly took place at Lima in November. As an outcome of this Conference a centre of physical research at high altitudes is being established at the Institute of Andean Biology at Morococha, Peru. Support was also given to the first Latin American Congress on Marine Biology, held at Valparaiso (Chile) in October.

The Office has issued three volumes of the Directory of Scientific Institutions and Scientists of Latin America (Argentina, Colombia, Porto Rico and Uruguay) and a list of scientific works published in Latin America in 1948. The discussions on "Food and People" (see page 77 below) at Lima, Montevideo, Quito and Santiago de Chile have also been published. A catalogue of Brazilian scientists and scientific institutions has been completed.

At the request of the City of Montevideo, the Office has prepared, with the assistance of a United States expert, plans and a budget for a Science Museum which is to be created in that city.

Missions by Dr. Establier and his staff have included visits to Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, Peru, Cuba and Mexico; direct contacts have been made with officials, scientists and institutions in all these countries, and there have been numerous exchanges of scientific information, as well as broadcast talks, press interviews and conferences.

Among subjects of enquiry which the Office has met during the year are the following: low temperature resistant soya beans, bacteriological cultures, fungus specimens and the effect of X-ray radiation on cells.

South Asia

As noted elsewhere, this Office is particularly heavily occupied with attendance at regional meetings of other Specialized Agencies, the South-East Asian area being one of the most promising for effective international action. During the year members of the staff followed no less than 12 meetings organized by other agencies, including ILO, FAO, WHO and the very important collaborative action initiated by ECAFE and Unesco in certain specified fields.

Dr. A. Wolsky (Hungary), the Head of the Office, and his two assistants, have also travelled widely through the area in the exercise of their specific task of promoting scientific liaison. Outside India during 1949, they visited Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia, Malaya, Pakistan and Thailand. They have also attended meetings of the Research Committee of the Central Council for the Irrigation of the Indus, the Council for Scientific Research in Indonesia, the Burmese National Commission for Unesco, etc.

Lists are being prepared of local scientists and scientific works published in the region. An interesting achievement of the Delhi Office has been the collection of information from places as far away as South America and South Africa on organic manures, a question of vital importance to the improvement of agriculture in South Asian countries. Through the agency of this Office also, Indian scientists have been able to assist Indonesian scientists in the problem of eradicating a prolific water weed which blocks the inland waterways of Indonesia and to suggest methods whereby the weed can be utilized as compost for fertilizers.

Far East

Conditions necessitated the transfer of the East Asian Office from Nanking to Shanghai early in the year. In the latter place the Office has been fortunate enough to find space in the United Nations Building together with UN staff and officers of other agencies. Despite difficulties in the matter of communications, the Office has maintained its activity throughout the year and its Head was able, in the latter part of the year, to visit Nanking and to re-establish contact with scientific institutions in the Shanghai area, and to maintain contact by correspondence with scientists further inland.

It will be recalled ("Report to the United Nations 1948-1949", page 32) that this Office has had the task of distributing \$2,000,000 worth of educational engineering equipment originally held by UNRRA. Dr. Smid and his staff have been complimented by the Chinese Board of Trustees for Rehabilitation Affairs upon their careful and conscientious administration and upon completing the allocation, distribution and installation of this equipment. Dr. Smid has recently been able to inspect the engineering material installed at the two universities at Nanking and found that it was being put to good use.

While the work of collecting, exchanging and disseminating scientific information continues despite current difficulties, it was considered desirable

as a temporary measure, to open a branch of the East Asian Office, in April last, in Manila. Philippine scientists have welcomed this step and numerous contacts have been established. In the case of this branch Office also, regional conferences, such as that held by FAO at Singapore in September claim much of the time of the staff; this time is, however, well spent in improving local collaboration between agencies and in creating new contacts. The Head of this branch office has visited Mindanao (Philippines), Hongkong and Bangkok, where he attended the Conference of the Scientific Society of Thailand, etc.

Although Unesco's Field Science Co-operation Offices are on the most modest scale (the total staff of all offices, including locally recruited personnel, standing at 41 at the end of the year), it will be seen that they are able to perform a useful function in promoting scientific exchanges and in bringing facts and people together. They are also useful in ensuring Unesco's participation, as and when required, in regional activities of other organizations. Although of necessity they are often required to deal with questions falling outside the scientific field, the Director-General has wished to preserve their essentially scientific character, while seconding educational or cultural experts to particular offices for limited periods when circumstances so require. Arrangements have also now been made to enable these offices to provide enquirers with general information on the work of Unesco as a whole.

Scientific Information

The Co-ordinating Committee on *Medical and Biological Abstracting* (3.32) met at Unesco House in June last. 12 organizations from European countries and 6 from the Western Hemisphere were represented together with observers from WHO and FAO. WHO is arranging for the grant of funds to the Committee to assist its work. The Committee recommended *inter alia* that Unesco gather and publish documentation on abbreviations and symbols and that the metric system be used in all medical and biological communications. As certain countries at present have no abstracting services, Unesco was asked to examine, jointly with FAO and WHO, means of providing them with the medical information needed.

An International Conference on Science Abstracting was held at Unesco House in June 1949. 82 delegates from 29 countries representing 24 international organizations, were among those attending the meeting. A report on the present state of abstracting services and the possible improvements which could be made in them, was considered. Exhibitions were arranged to illustrate the most important items for discussion, and to show the latest improvements in microfilm equipment and in the various technical means of documentation. The problems discussed included the language of the abstracts, methods of presentation, relation to copyright, diversity of terminologies, classification and indexes, and the use of mechanical and electrical devices for the selection of documents. Unesco was instructed to promote the publication of an international list of abstracting and indexing services, with a list of the periodicals abstracted by them. The Organization was invited to act as a clearing-house to facilitate implementation of the Conference's recommendations.

The first volume of the Unesco *Inventories of basic equipment and supplies for the teaching of science*, for the use of primary, secondary and voca-

tional schools, is in the press; volume II for universities and volume III for technical colleges, will be completed shortly.

A meeting of Experts on *Scientific Material* held at Unesco House in December, under the chairmanship of Prof. I. Fleury (France) decided that the experiment of extending the Book Coupon scheme to scientific equipment should be undertaken for a period of 12 months. A reserve of up to \$150,000 for purchases in hard currency areas and \$500,000 for soft currency areas is provided for.

Aid to the Sciences

In the field of Pure Sciences Unesco's main work is carried out with the co-operation of the International Council of Scientific Unions and its 10 federated Unions, by means of grants-in-aid, (1947—\$275,000; 1948—\$240,000; 1949—\$256,426; 1950—\$200,000 (estimated)).

The grants were divided among the recipients as follows:

International Council of Scientific Unions	\$43,990
International Union of Pure and Applied Physics	19,900
International Astronomical Union	17,000
International Union of Scientific Radio	6,000
International Union of Crystallography	20,000
International Union of Theoretical & Applied Mechanics	7,200
International Union of Chemistry	42,900
International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics	16,800
International Geographical Union	12,800
International Union of Biological Sciences	21,750
International Zoological Station at Naples	5,000
International Association of Microbiologists	24,300
International Union of the History of Science	7,286
International High Altitude Station at Jungfraujoch ..	11,500
	<u>\$256,426</u>

The approximate distribution of the grants-in-aid according to the different groups of sciences was the following:

General Sciences (including the History of Science)	24.5%
Physico-Chemical Sciences	37.4%
Astronomy and Earth Sciences	18.2%
Biological Sciences	19.9%

The distribution by objects of expenditure was:

Transportation expenses for meetings of Symposia, Com- missions, etc	20.0%
Transportation expenses for meetings of General Con- gresses and General Assemblies	8.2%
Travel Grants	4.3%
Publications	34.9%
International Permanent Scientific Services	8.9%
International Laboratories and Stockrooms	17.5%
Administrative expenses—To ICSU for administering the grants-in-aid	6.2%

These grants (3.41) have hastened the recovery of international co-operation in the scientific field and thus increased the opportunities to "maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge" mentioned among major objectives in Unesco's Constitution. The Bureau of ICSU met in Paris in January (Chairman, Prof. A. von Muralt, Swiss), when important resolutions were adopted on co-operation with Unesco, with the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (p. 35-36) and with the Council for the Co-ordination of International Congresses of Medical Sciences (p. 32). Directives were laid down for the admission of further Unions to the Council.

The Organizing Committee of the Seventh Pacific Science Congress held a Conference in New Zealand in February 1949. Unesco made a grant of \$20,000 by contract, the purpose being to invite eminent scientists from war-devastated countries in Asia and Europe interested in scientific investigation in the Pacific Area; 5 scientists from Europe and 3 from Asia were thus enabled to attend the Conference.

A Directory of International Non-Governmental Scientific Organizations has now been published.

In the Applied Sciences, the Council for the Co-ordination of *International Congresses of Medical Sciences* (3.421) was established as the result of a conference organized jointly by Unesco and WHO in Brussels last April, with the assistance of the Belgian Government; its Headquarters are in Brussels and a Secretariat is maintained in Paris. Prof. Maisin (Belgium) is Chairman of the Executive Council. The Council will remain closely associated with Unesco and WHO and an agreement defining the mutual obligations arising from such co-operation is in preparation. Unesco's Executive Board decided at its 16th Session that contracts could be concluded with the International Congresses of Medical Sciences affiliated to the Council. A quarterly bulletin will be published by the Council giving information about the various medical congresses being held or planned. The Executive Committee met at Unesco House in October last. Recommendations were made to Unesco and to WHO concerning the assistance to be given by the Council to international congresses of medical sciences in 1949 and 1950, and the organization of conferences in association with eminent scientists from all parts of the world. A further meeting of the Executive Committee was held at Unesco House in January. The Unesco Secretariat emphasized the active part which the Council could play in the execution of the Organization's programme. Discussions took place on overwork at school, the problem of the relationship between nutrition and fundamental education in under-developed areas, and the plan for the study of states of tension. It was decided that the Council could share in the execution of these projects through its member organizations.

In regard to agricultural sciences, Unesco assisted the French National Committee of Agriculture in the organization of a Conference to examine the desirability of establishing an International Union of Agricultural Sciences. A provisional office was set up in Paris in order to collect a sufficient body of support; it will be replaced by a permanent office as soon as the General Assembly has been able to meet.

Sponsored jointly by the Italian Government, FAO and Unesco, a conference of representatives of a number of governments and international organizations met in Paris last July and adopted various recommendations concerning the establishment in Rome of a David Lubin Memorial Centre

for Agricultural Research, to be formed around the former library of the International Institute of Agriculture.

A Committee of Experts in the Engineering Sciences, convened by Unesco, met in Paris last July under the chairmanship of Dr. E. Velander (Sweden), attended by 14 delegates from 9 countries. The Committee recommended that Unesco convene an international conference to consider the creation of a body designed to co-ordinate international congresses in the field of engineering.

A member of the secretariat was present as an observer at the African Regional Scientific Conference, held in Johannesburg in October under the auspices of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Government of the Union of South Africa, and attended by official delegates of Belgium, France, Portugal, United Kingdom, Union of South Africa, and various territories bordering on the Union. Scientific problems affecting the area south of the Sahara were discussed, and recommendations made to the Governments represented for the establishment of an African Scientific Council, to serve as a permanent advisory liaison organ for the encouragement and development of scientific research in Africa.

The Director-General spoke at the inaugural meeting of the First Plenary Session of the International Standardization Organization, at the Sorbonne last July, in the presence of the President of the French Republic and a number of Ministers.

D. SOCIAL SCIENCES

A major part of Unesco's work in this field, as will be seen later, is directly concerned with the study and promotion of international understanding. Exchange of information is, however, also an important feature of this work. This is very necessary, since the relative newness of some of the social sciences results in their being little known and in specialists being often in the dark about work carried on elsewhere.

One of the most fruitful ways in which the exchange of knowledge and experience between specialists in the same discipline can be encouraged is to bring these specialists together in international non-governmental associations (4.5) which, by holding regular meetings and distributing periodical documentation, give practical effect to their desire to collaborate.

In promoting the creation of such associations, however, Unesco is keenly aware of the danger of a proliferation of societies, some of them covering the same fields and thus leading to that duplication of effort which the Economic and Social Council is concerned to eliminate. Care is accordingly taken in each case to verify that the proposed association in no way clashes or overlaps with any existing body.

During 1949 Unesco has aided the formation of four associations, as under:

International Association of Economists

14 economists from 10 countries met at Unesco House in April under the chairmanship of Mr. J. J. Rueff (Monaco) and drew up a provisional

statute: an Interim Executive Committee met in Paris in July, to put the Association on a working basis and to arrange for the first meeting of the Council of the Association.

International Association of Political Science

A preparatory Committee, to which 18 countries were invited, met in London in July under the Chairmanship of Dr. W. Sharp (U.S.A.), to prepare the Constitutive Conference which took place in Paris last September (Chairman, Prof. Raymond Aron, France). Statutes were approved and deposited. The Provisional Headquarters of the Association are in Paris. National sections from Canada, U.S.A. and France have joined the Association.

International Sociological Association

7 experts from 6 countries met in Paris last June, under the chairmanship of Prof. Le Bras (France) and Prof. Davy (France) to prepare the inauguration of the Association. Representatives from 22 countries were present in Oslo last September, when the Constituent Congress took place (Chairman, Prof. L. Wirth, U.S.A.). A provisional Executive Committee was elected with Prof. Wirth as Chairman and Mr. E. Rende (Norway) as Secretary Treasurer. Provisional Headquarters are in Oslo. A Research Committee has been established to initiate various enquiries and to ensure co-operation with other international organizations. The first Congress will take place in Zurich next September. At the same time and place a joint meeting will be held between the Association and the International Association of Political Science (see above), to discuss Unesco's study of the part played by racial minorities in international relations. In January 1950 contracts were concluded by Unesco with the International Economic Association (see above), the International Association of Political Science and the International Sociological Association to help in the preparation of joint discussions on questions forming part of the tensions research programme and particularly on the part played by minorities in international relations.

International Association of Comparative Law

A Committee of 17 experts from 11 countries met in Paris in March 1949 under the Chairmanship of Dean Julliot de la Morandière of the University of Paris; a Provisional Executive Committee was set up with 25 members representing the main legal systems. A larger Advisory Commission and national committees will assist the Executive Committee in its work. A declaration by the organizing committee has been widely circulated in Member States, and some one hundred leading lawyers in various countries have been requested to set up national Advisory Commissions. Four such now exist, and the International Association will become definitely established as soon as 5 national committees are affiliated. The Provisional Council is dealing with the problem of tensions arising from differences between legal systems.

Just as the principal international associations in the field of pure sciences are federated together in the International Council of Scientific Unions, so it is hoped ultimately to bring together these new social science associations, and a variety of existing ones, in an International Council of Social Science Associations.

Informational activities in the clearing-house sense also figure in the Social Sciences programme. An *International Bulletin of Social Sciences*, published quarterly in English and French, serves as a link between Unesco, international social science organizations and individual experts. It is designed to direct attention to research into problems of particular concern to Unesco, and to make the Secretariat's activities more widely known. The first number appeared in September and the second in December 1949.

The preparation of *Abstracts* (4.13) of periodicals and papers is as urgent a necessity in the field of Social Sciences as it is in the field of natural sciences, owing to the rapid expansion of this type of material. Advice has been sought by Unesco from experts in 5 different countries, covering the fields of sociology, economics, political science, law, international organization, government publications, and administrative and economic problems. Six reports have so far been received.

A meeting of experts took place in Paris in December on the subject of *Social Science Documentation*. The four international social science associations mentioned above and the International Studies Conference, were represented. The work plan for 1950-51 provides for the setting up of a co-ordination committee, the scrutiny of social science documentation, its development on an international basis and support and guidance for services in this field.

E. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

For the purposes of this chapter, which is concerned with the exchange of data and ideas, Unesco's cultural activities cover the following fields: encouragement of discussions and exchanges in the realm of philosophy and humanistic studies; study of cultures, both historically and comparatively; translations of great works and tributes to great authors; museums development and encouragement of archaeological research; and library and bibliographical services.

In the field of the Arts, Unesco has also devoted some attention to the encouragement of exchanges in music and stimulated the circulation of high quality reproductions of visual masterpieces. An information centre has been created at Unesco House on the subject of the teaching of the Arts, in connection with which a bulletin is published and a periodic review is contemplated.

Lastly, Unesco is promoting world-wide agreement on the subject of the protection of authors and their creative works, and of the rights of performers, with a view to remedying certain defects which result from the present simultaneous existence of two different concepts of the question of copyright.

These various fields of activity are examined in detail below.

The first Plenary Assembly of the *International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies* (5.1) took place in Brussels in January 1949, at

the invitation of the Belgian Government. The principle of multiple affiliation was adopted to avoid the development of rigid divisions between different branches of study and to allow of collaboration between related branches in both natural and social sciences. Many committees whose activities were interrupted by the war have resumed work and new international associations have been set up and admitted to membership of the Council. A series of service contracts have been concluded between Unesco, the Council itself and its member associations. At the May meeting of the Standing Committee, responsible for directing the work of the Council between plenary assemblies, Unesco submitted three requests for consultation on projects in its programme: the first concerned the scientific and cultural history of mankind (5.7), and the committee agreed to offer Unesco its advice, support and collaboration; for the second project, concerning the possible publication of a journal of news in the field of philosophy and humanistic studies (5.31), the Committee has promised to carry out the necessary enquiries and to submit a report; for the third project, in the social sciences programme dealing with the techniques and devices used to bring about Fascism in Italy and Germany (4.33), the Committee agreed to direct the necessary studies and surveys in consultation with Unesco, and later nominated experts who have since met to consider the progress of this study.

Human Rights—The first volume of essays on the philosophic bases of human rights (5.32) written by a number of philosophers and scientists in response to Unesco's enquiry, was published in French early in 1949, and has since appeared in English and Spanish. As part of Unesco's campaign in support of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (8.1), the Organization has asked several authors of international repute to write pamphlets for the average educated reader. Three such pamphlets have already been published in French and a further three will appear before the spring; the six pamphlets will be published in one volume in English.

The results of the enquiry into *fundamental concepts of democracy* (5.4), initiated by Unesco in 1948, were submitted to a committee of experts which met at Unesco House in May 1949. The report drawn up by Dean Richard McKeon, of the University of Chicago, on behalf of the Committee, expresses the experts' satisfaction at the way in which the enquiry was conducted by Prof. Naes, of Oslo University, and at the quality and scope of the results. The report recommends that Unesco publicize the conclusions as widely as possible, and publish the most interesting contributions. The Committee considers that similar enquiries, dealing with the concepts of liberty and equality, should be undertaken in every country through National Commissions, and the results submitted to an international committee of experts. Lastly, the Committee set out a joint statement noting that, in spite of profound divergencies, the idea of democracy was universally accepted and constituted a common aspiration for the whole world. This subject might be suggested for consideration by discussion groups in Member States, and taken as one of Unesco's topics for general dissemination.

The first part of the enquiry concerning a *Comparative Study of Cultures* (5.5) has been completed. Some 40 contributions were received on the cultures of the East, Far East, Latin America and Africa, and were considered by a committee of experts which met at Unesco House in November under the chairmanship of Prof. N. K. Sidhantor (India). A joint statement by the experts and a number of recommendations for further action

were circulated to Member States in January of this year, and several of the activities recommended by the Committee have been included in Unesco's draft programme for 1950.

Scientific and Cultural History of Mankind (5.7)

At the request of Unesco, Prof. Ozorio de Almeida of Brazil prepared a general report on this subject, which was submitted to the Fourth General Conference in September. In December a Committee met at Unesco House under the chairmanship of Prof. Florkin (Belgium) to draw up plans and make recommendations for the carrying out of this project; these plans were communicated to Member States in January of this year.

Translations

As the result of an agreement with the Lebanese Government, a joint revolving fund was established at the Beirut Conference to provide for the translation into Arabic of literary masterpieces written in other languages, and for the translation of Arabic classics into various other widely spoken languages. The agreement, open to other Arabic-speaking countries, provided for the establishment of a committee in Beirut, on which Unesco would be represented, and which, in consultation with Unesco's own experts, would undertake to select works, translators and publishers and to supervise translation and publication. The Committee began work immediately, a list of works was drawn up, translators chosen, and the two first volumes are now in the press: these are Aristotle's "Politics" translated from Greek into Arabic, and Gazali's "Ayouha l'walad", translated from Arabic into French, English and Spanish.

Arabic translations of Cervantes, "Don Quixote", Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream", Descartes, "Discours de la Méthode" and Pascal's "Pensées" are in course of preparation. They will be followed by translations of Goethe, Montesquieu and Dante. Negotiations have taken place with the Egyptian authorities and the Cultural Committee of the Arab League with a view to co-ordinating their respective programmes with that of the Beirut Committee.

A similar method has been adopted for the translation of the most important works in the literature of Latin American countries into English and French. A scheme was drawn up after consultation with several experts on the literature of those countries, and the governments of Member States in Latin America approached. A suggested list of works which might be translated was submitted. This scheme—though on a more extensive scale—is based on the earlier one for a Latin American collection undertaken by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation before the war, except that works will be translated simultaneously into both Unesco's working languages. Four Latin American States, Bolivia, Brazil, the Dominican Republic and Venezuela, have informed Unesco of their wish to collaborate in this plan. The first two books in this collection are being translated.

Both in the Arabic and the Latin American collections, the contribution of Unesco and of the governments concerned represents an advance; the translations will be produced and marketed by publishing houses, with only a certain number of copies distributed free of charge to libraries

International Federation for Documentation, a meeting of representatives of the Councils of the two Federations was held at Basle in July at the instance of Unesco.

The Arts

International Music Council (6.12): In January 1949, representatives of the International Society for Musical Research, the International Society of Contemporary Music, the International Folk Music Council, and the International Federation of Musical Youth, met at Unesco House. In conjunction with other musical experts, it was decided to set up a Preparatory Commission, pending the final establishment of the International Music Council, the first General Assembly of which opened on 30 January 1950 at Unesco House. The Preparatory Commission held several meetings in the autumn of 1949 and drafted Statutes and a programme for the Council; it also offered its services to Unesco to help in carrying out the Secretariat's programme in the field of music. It has guided the Organization in the allocation of grants from the International Music Fund, established in the U.S.A. for the assistance of musical production in Europe, and in this way fellowships and grants amounting to \$12,400 have been allotted to young composers.

Catalogues of Recorded Music (6.136)

The first volume of the Unesco Archives of Recorded Music, dealing with the recorded works of Frederic Chopin, was published in December 1949 in English and French by the review "Disques" of Paris. The next volume will be concerned with the works of Beethoven. A central card index is being prepared for Western music, and the first part, consisting of 20,000 cards, was delivered to Unesco last September by the Société d'édition et de publication d'ouvrages sur la musique enregistrée. The manuscript text of the first 2 volumes of the index of recorded folk music, dealing with the music of India and China, prepared with the help of the International Commission of Folk Arts and Folklore, is in course of printing. Negotiations have begun with other experts for the preparation of catalogues of the music of Burma, Ceylon, the Philippines and Thailand.

Mr. Oscar Espla (Rep. Spain) has now presented his report on the adoption of a universal standard of musical pitch, (6.121), to be submitted for consideration to the International Music Council and communicated to the Australian Government, which originated the study of this question and which has asked for an international conference to make universal the use of the standard pitch adopted at Vienna in 1885.

In October last, during the session of the Fourth General Conference, a concert was arranged in Paris by Unesco, with the help of Radiodiffusion française, in commemoration of the death of Chopin. First performances were given of works specially written for the occasion by 11 distinguished composers from different countries. Recordings of this concert were sent to broadcasting stations in 59 countries and other territories that had requested them, and the concert has been repeated in Brazil, Italy and the U.S.A.

Colour Reproductions (6.13)

A complete collection of high-quality colour reproductions available on the market was assembled by Unesco, with the assistance of experts nominated by the International Council of Museums; a selection was made on the basis of quality of colour and texture (see also p. 54 below). A catalogue of reproductions of paintings from 1860 to the present day appeared at the end of September; the second catalogue, covering painting from its beginnings until 1850, is now completed.

Exhibitions

Last autumn accommodation was provided in Unesco House for an exhibition of the work of the Norwegian painter, Edward Munch, organized with the assistance of the Norwegian Embassy in Paris. An exhibition of pictures by the Australian painter, Sydney Nolan, was held in December under the patronage of the Australian Embassy and Unesco, and during January works of art by Egyptian schoolchildren were exhibited under the patronage of the Egyptian Embassy and Unesco. Similar exhibitions will be arranged from time to time.

Photographic archives of works of art (6.135)

The manuscript of the international list of photographic archives of works of art has been completed. This list, which is the sequel, supplemented and brought up to date, to that published 20 years ago by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, contains over 1,200 references to collections in 56 countries.

Information centre

A clearing house of information on curricula and methods of art teaching, material in use, and experiment carried out in various countries, has been set up in the Secretariat. Eleven governments have signified their wish to take part in this work, either by setting up special committees or by arranging for their national institutions to correspond with the Secretariat on this subject. A committee of experts met in November under the chairmanship of Mr. Thomas Munro (U.S.A.) to consider the rôle of the *arts in general education* (2.54). Their report, including a working plan, was circulated to Member States on 6 January. The first number of the "Arts and Education Bulletin" appeared in June 1949. Negotiations have begun for the publication in 1950 of an International Review of the Arts. An editorial committee has been formed and English and Swiss publishers have already promised their assistance. It is hoped that the review will appear simultaneously in the U.S.A., France, U.K. and Switzerland.

Unesco's ambitious and important project in the *Copyright* field will more appropriately be dealt with in Part 2 below, since its main object is, by ensuring better protection, and more uniform conditions of protection, for creators and performers, to encourage the creative instinct and improve the status of the executant. It should be stated here, however,

that an elaborate comparative and critical study of legislation and practice in the various countries has now been published, and a very complete card-index built up in Unesco containing all available data on this complex problem.

F. EXCHANGE OF PERSONS

The bulk of the work of Unesco in this field is dealt with in the second and third sections of this chapter. One of the most important features of this work consists in making opportunities for study abroad better known (7.12). The collection and dissemination of information for this purpose has been effected through the publication of two volumes, with supplements, of "Study Abroad, International Handbook of Fellowships, Scholarships and Educational Exchange", which represent the most complete compilations ever attempted on this aspect on international cultural relations.

The first volume of "Study Abroad" was published in January 1949, followed by a supplement the following spring. It contained information on more than 16,000 fellowship awards for 1948-49 based on reports from 37 Member and non-Member States of Unesco. It also included the first co-ordinated report of fellowship programmes organized by the United Nations and its specialized agencies. Some 10,000 copies were sold and distributed to more than 5,000 agencies and individuals throughout the world.

Volume II of "Study Abroad", published in December 1949, publicized over 24,000 fellowship opportunities reported by 49 countries, 23 non-self-governing and trust territories, and the United Nations and specialized agencies. It also contained information on programmes for short-term teaching abroad (3,000 opportunities in 18 countries), opportunities for the interchange of agricultural and industrial workers for professional and cultural purposes (30,000 to 40,000 workers in 1949), and information on some 180 national and international organizations in Europe sponsoring international educational exchanges of young people. Sales of over 1,500 copies of the English edition in the first month of publication indicate the popular response to the publication. The Supplement to Volume II, to appear in the spring of 1950, summarizes information on opportunities for vacation study in foreign countries, such as study tours, vacation courses, seminars, work camps, and youth festivals. Approximately 500 different programmes are listed, embodying reports from 35 countries.

The annual publication of these handbooks, and the continuing collection of information on international study opportunities and facilities, not only assists individuals in their plans for foreign study, but is a major instrument in the co-ordination and promotion of all types of programmes in this field of international cultural relations.

G. MASS COMMUNICATIONS

The collection and distribution of facts plays an important rôle in Unesco's campaign to make knowledge more readily accessible to greater numbers.

A prime necessity in such a campaign is clearly to ascertain and publish the facts regarding shortages and deficiencies in the means of mass communication. Surveys of technical needs in press, radio and film have therefore continued actively.

The 1949 *Technical Needs survey* (7.21) covered 14 countries or territories: in Europe—Finland, Sweden and Switzerland; in the Near East—Egypt, Lebanon and Turkey; in South America—Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile and Paraguay; in North Africa—Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia. The 56 reports on press, film and radio agencies in these 14 countries and territories were submitted to the Commission on Technical Needs which held its third session at Unesco House in July, under the chairmanship of Mr. Edgar Dale (U.S.A.). The Commission's recommendations were communicated to Member States and National Commissions and have since been published, with the reports, in the third volume of reports of the Commission on Technical Needs in Press, Radio and Film. 43 countries or territories have now been surveyed during the past 3 years; steps have been taken to obtain further particulars in order to bring up to date the reports on the 29 countries and territories surveyed in 1947 and 1948, and the second supplement to these reports is in course of publication. Preliminary measures have been taken with regard to the surveys to be carried out in 1950, in 7 countries in Latin America, 6 Middle Eastern States, 4 countries in the Far East and in the Union of South Africa, and certain non-self-governing territories bordering on these countries. The surveyors for this purpose have been engaged, their names submitted to the governments concerned, and their itineraries prepared. Members of the Secretariat have visited the U.K. and Eire with a view to extending this type of enquiry to those two countries, and the U.S.A. to set on foot enquiries into the technical means of mass communication in that country. The Universities of Ohio and Illinois have generously agreed to collaborate with Unesco in this project.

Newsprint shortage (7.2211)

Two members of the Secretariat attended the Preparatory Conference on World Pulp Products convened by FAO in association with the Canadian Government, at Montreal in April and May. In accordance with recommendations made by the Conference, Unesco has investigated the consumption of newsprint and paper for books throughout the world. The purpose of this survey is to compile statistics on consumption since 1927 and estimates of future requirements. A rough idea of the estimated consumption in each country has been requested for the years 1955 and 1960. To date, 80% of these statistics have been assembled.

Unification of the Braille System

Unesco secured the services of the eminent expert, Sir Clutha Mackenzie (U.K.) to prepare a first study of the possibilities of evolving a uniform international Braille script. A summary of his study was communicated to Member States and National Commissions. Unesco was represented at the International Conference of the Blind, held at Oxford in August. The Advisory Committee on Braille Uniformity met at Unesco House in December. Experts, five of them blind, from 7 different countries were present,

including linguists and representatives of institutions for the blind and of 2 Braille publishing firms. The Committee's recommendations included the establishment of a World Braille Council whose task it should be to co-ordinate all the measures adopted on the subject in the future, and of national or regional committees to collaborate with that Council. It considered the special problems of the classical languages, punctuation and chemical symbols, and of the Indian and Arab languages. It also made proposals regarding the agenda and composition of the International Conference of Experts on Braille Uniformity which is to take place in March 1950.

Factual Studies

Monographs on information problems have been prepared on the following subjects: the professional training of journalists; the professional training of radio personnel; education by radio and school broadcasting; the use of travelling film and radio units in fundamental education; the production, consumption and distribution of newsprint.

PART 2. EXTENSION AND ADAPTATION

The facts once marshalled and made public on the widest possible scale, the issue arises of putting them to the best possible use. It will have been observed that all Unesco's Exchange of Information services, varied as is their range, have this one common feature that they reveal what is and is not available to men and women throughout the world in the fields of education, science and culture. Clearly, the mere issuance of this information serves a certain purpose in that it reveals deficiencies on the one hand and the details of achievements and gains on the other. But if standards are to be raised and gaps filled on any significant scale, there must be something more than this passive accumulation of facts. A stimulus must be applied to bring about positive action.

Two avenues are open to Unesco in its capacity as a stimulating agency. It can take direct action out of its own resources, and it can encourage action by Governments and authorities. Direct action forms the subject of the third section of this chapter; here we shall be concerned with the indirect forms of action of the Organization, with what is called in the programme the "promotion" of action.

A. RECONSTRUCTION

See Part I (pages 24-25) and Part 3 (pages 63-67) of this Chapter.

B. EDUCATION

In 1949, for the first time, Unesco undertook the organization of *educational missions* at the request of Member States (2. 11). The Member State makes the initial request and decides upon the subject and the terms of

reference of the Mission: Unesco submits the names of qualified experts for the approval of the Member State, and the composition of the team of experts is agreed upon. Expenses are shared according to a service contract made between Unesco and the Government. After completion of their mission, the experts generally return to Paris to write their final report, which is submitted to the Government of the Member State for its consideration, and for the implementation of such recommendations as it may decide to adopt. Three missions were organized in 1949. The first, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Floyd W. Reeves (U.S.A.) spent 4 months, from February to May, in the Philippines studying primary, secondary and adult education, including the training of teachers and the problems of administration and finance at each level. The second, under the leadership of Sir John Sargent (U.K.) went to Thailand in February and March to assist the Government to review its educational system, and particularly to integrate a mass literacy campaign within a well-balanced programme of fundamental education. The third mission, led by Mr. Jean Debiesse (France) spent 2 1/2 months in Afghanistan from August to October, surveying primary and secondary school teaching, as well as technical and vocational training. With a view to following up the work of these missions, whose reports have been approved for publication by the Governments concerned, Unesco has offered the Philippines and Thai Governments the services of 2 or 3 experts, if they so desire. Further, to enable them to give effect to the missions' recommendations Unesco's Department of Exchange of Persons has placed 2 fellowships at the disposal of the Philippines Government, and 2 at the disposal of the Thai Government. The latter has selected 2 of its most influential educational officials for these and has expressed its grateful acceptance of Unesco's offer for the continuation of the work carried out by the mission. Three Member States—Burma, Bolivia and India—have asked for Unesco missions in 1950. The mission to Burma will deal with fundamental education, compulsory primary education, secondary education, the training of teachers, and the administration and finance of the various branches of education in question: the intention of the Burmese Government is that there should be a large-scale scheme of technical assistance extending over several years. The mission to Bolivia will study the general problem of the literacy campaign, while the mission to India will take part in a new fundamental education project.

The similarity of these educational missions with those proposed under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance will not escape members of the Economic and Social Council.

Seminars (2.2)

International Seminars had already proved in 1947, and again in 1948, to be an effective method of exchanging ideas between teachers, senior students, etc., and thereby raising standards in education. Membership is open to all Member States, though each seminar is concerned more particularly with the problems of a broad region. Two seminars were held in 1949. The first, prepared jointly by the Government of Brazil, the Organization of American States and Unesco, was concerned with the problem of mass literacy. 100 teachers or experts, representing 21 American and 4 non-American countries, attended this seminar which opened in

Quitandinha (Brazil) on 27 July, under the direction of Dr Lourenço Filho (Brazil), and closed, after 6 weeks of intensive work, on 3 September. Unesco's contribution comprised specialized staff, documentation and finance. Extensive documentation on Fundamental Education, on general Unesco activities and on activities of UN and the Specialized Agencies, was despatched to the Seminar, together with 2 exhibitions, one on Fundamental Education and one on Art Reproductions. Funds were made available to the Organization of American States for help in the general organization of the Seminar. In addition to other particularly useful work, the members of the seminar embarked on a detailed study of the "global method" for teaching reading and writing to the illiterate, and carried out research on the statistics of illiteracy. The Brazilian Government, the OAS and Unesco have undertaken the publication of documents from the Seminar, in Portuguese, Spanish, English and French.

The second seminar, on rural adult education, including problems of illiteracy and health education, was organized by the Indian Government. It opened at Mysore on 2 November under the leadership of Mr. Pin Malakul, permanent secretary of the Thailand Ministry of Education, and continued until 14 December. Unesco gave financial assistance, prepared documentation and released 2 members of the Secretariat to act as consultants. Several members of the Brazilian seminar were present in Mysore, and a number of the surveys, reports and exhibition panels used at Quitandinha were made available.

Two seminars have been arranged for 1950: the first, on the teaching of geography, will take place in Canada between 12 July and 23 August; the second, on the improvement of textbooks, with special reference to history textbooks, will be held in Belgium, at the same time as the Canadian seminar.

During 1949, Unesco's programme in *fundamental education* (2.4) has been more closely integrated with the general educational programme, and in particular with the work on missions, seminars, and adult education. Marked progress has been made in the collecting, abstracting, arranging and distributing of information on fundamental education from all parts of the world. A quarterly "Bulletin of Fundamental Education" is published in French, English and Spanish, as well as a monthly publication "Abstracts and Bibliography". A permanent exhibition on fundamental education, set up at Unesco House, acts as a guide to the great amount of material flowing into the Clearing House.

A detailed study has been completed of the part played by co-operatives in fundamental education and a monograph produced summing up the results of some 40 experiments carried out in different parts of the world. A field worker has completed reports on achievements in fundamental education in the southern States of the U.S.A. and in Mexico. Negotiations have been opened with the Mexican Ministry of Education and the OAS with a view to establishing a specialized training and production centre for fundamental education in Mexico.

Work on the pilot project in China, planned in the region of Nanking, was entirely disrupted by political events. Unesco's educational field representative in China transferred his Headquarters to Pehpei in the Szechwan Province, where, in close collaboration with the Chinese Mass Education Movement and the College of Rural Reconstruction in Pehpei, he has concentrated on the preparation of audio-visual materials for Fundamental

Education. An expert attached to the Canadian Film Board (a specialist on animated cartoons) was appointed in July to help train local staff and to blend Chinese art and modern techniques in the production of films, lantern-slides, posters and animated cartoons. Film strips—with Chinese artists drawing the pictures and marking the musical sound track on the actual film-photographs, charts and models have been prepared on the theme of "The Happy Village". WHO have collaborated in the launching of a vaccination campaign.

The Haiti pilot project has continued to make satisfactory progress during 1949, and in September an agreement was signed between Unesco and the Government of Haiti, under which an autonomous service will administer the project, financed from a common fund contributed to by the 2 parties. With the approval of the Government of Haiti, a director was appointed by Unesco and took up his duties at the end of December. An anthropological and social survey has been carried out, a team of specialists selected by Unesco is engaged on the preparation of handbooks and teaching material in Creole, an audio-visual education centre has been set up (with the assistance of a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation), and a successful exhibition on Fundamental Education organized. Plans of school buildings in other countries have been sent on microfilm to the Haitian architects responsible for building the Unesco training centre and rural schools. Experts from the American-Haitian Food Production Service are drawing up plans for the agricultural development of the Marbial Valley, supplying seeds to the peasants, running a nursery, and a Haitian agronomist has been placed at the disposal of the project. Two specialists provided by WHO are taking part in the experiment and negotiations are under way with FAO for similar co-operation.

A technical adviser of Unesco, attached to the Viani project (Colombia) represented the Organization at the Conference convened by FAO at Turrialba (Colombia) in August to consider various problems connected with agricultural development services, and submitted a report on the work of the Viani Centre. At Viani itself, the co-operation established with the Ministries of Education and Agriculture, the National University and the Coffee Federation is beginning to bear fruit. The services of a specialist on domestic science have been secured for the Viani fundamental education project, to deal particularly with practical methods for teaching women and girls about the conservation of natural resources, hygiene and domestic work, and to assist in the study of the changes which should be made to textbooks and school curricula.

A member of the Secretariat has proceeded to South-East Asia to study on the spot the needs of Burma and Thailand with regard to fundamental education. Very great interest in Unesco has been aroused in these countries, which are applying for our help in training their own specialists.

The Interim Committee of the *International Universities Bureau* (2.6) set up at the Utrecht Conference in 1948, held its second meeting at Unesco House in February under the chairmanship of Prof. H.R. Kruyt (Netherlands). Prof. J. Lambert of the University of Lyons was appointed Director of the Bureau. An International Universities Conference was held at Nice in December, when the International Universities Association was established. Unesco was represented at the Fourth Conference of the International Association of University Professors and Lecturers in Basle in April, at the Conference of American Universities on the Rôle of Colleges and

Universities in International Understanding in Colorado in June, and at the Latin-American Universities Conference in Guatemala in September.

The International Conference on *Adult Education* (2.7), organized by Unesco, took place at Elsinore (Denmark) in June 1949. All the Governments of the world were invited to send participants or observers, and 21 international organizations and 27 countries, of which 19 were Member States, were represented. It was the first major Unesco conference attended by German representatives. The work of the Conference was divided between plenary sessions and 4 commissions, each of which met to study a particular aspect of the agenda: the Content of Adult Education; Agencies and Problems of Organization; Methods and Techniques; and Means of Establishing Permanent Co-operation. A series of 10 pilot papers dealing with some of the most interesting recent experiments in adult education were made available to the delegates. A study on the education of workers in various countries, prepared for Unesco by the International Federation of Workers' Educational Associations, was put before the Conference, together with sample textbooks and other teaching material on the same subject, obtained from different Member States. Wide press and radio coverage was accorded to the Conference: the B.B.C. alone broadcast 21 radio programmes on it and Danish press, radio and film authorities gave valuable support. The Enoch Pratt Free Library (U.S.A.) prepared an excellent exhibition on the educational activities of public libraries, showing books and other materials used in adult education throughout the world.

The Conference decided that the organization of adult education at the national level is not yet sufficiently advanced to justify the creation of a new international body in this field. It considered, however, that there are several urgent tasks that can only be undertaken internationally, and made a number of suggestions for action by Unesco. It favoured the setting up of a small international committee to advise the Secretariat on its adult education programme, the publication of an international bulletin on adult education, and the holding of a seminar in 1950 for tutors and leaders in adult education on the relation of their work to international understanding. In pursuance of these recommendations, a contract has been concluded with the World Federation of United Nations Associations, for the organization of a 6-week seminar on adult education, to be held near Salzburg (Austria) from 18 June to 29 July 1950, under the direction of Mr. Sven Bjorklund (Sweden). An "International Directory of Adult Education" has been prepared, supplemented by a work entitled "Adult Education: Present Trends and Achievements" which contains the main papers submitted to the Elsinore Conference. Lastly, an Advisory Committee on Adult Education was set up and met in Paris in October, under the chairmanship of Mr. Bussière (Canada), attended by experts from Brazil, Denmark, Egypt, U.S.A., France, India, U.K. and Switzerland. The purpose of the Committee's first meeting was to advise Unesco in working out its long-range programme and in implementing its work plans for 1950. An international travelling exhibition is in preparation, intended for leaders of adult education movements.

Vocational Guidance and Technical Education (2.72)

Unesco was represented at some of the meetings of the Vocational Guidance Committee of the International Labour Conference in Geneva in

June. The Conference adopted a resolution calling for collaboration with Unesco in conducting vocational guidance surveys, in publishing manuals on vocational guidance for use in areas where they will be of the greatest assistance, and in offering advice to States about the organization of their vocational guidance programmes and the training of vocational guidance officers.

Educational Opportunities for Women (2.73):

In March a Unesco Staff member attended the Third Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, held in Beirut, when Unesco submitted a memorandum on its work and programme in this field. After consideration of this communication, the Commission submitted to Ecosoc for its approval a draft resolution which welcomed the offer of Unesco to co-operate in the survey of the educational facilities open to women and requested the Secretary-General to collaborate with Unesco in planning and carrying out the project. This draft became resolution 242 (IX) of the Economic and Social Council. Details of Unesco's participation in the scheme are under consideration. (See also pp. 26-27 above).

War-Handicapped Children (2.74):

A series of monographs entitled "Educational Problems" is being published by Unesco. Two pamphlets have already appeared: one, "War-Handicapped Children" gives a general picture of the surveys carried out in Europe since 1948, the second, "Homeless Children", contains a summary account of the International Conference on Children's Villages held at Trogen (Switzerland) in July 1948. These 2 reports give an indication of the magnitude of the problem of war-handicapped children, of the special psychological conditions involved, and of some of the means that can be adopted for dealing with the situation. Other monographs are in course of preparation.

A contract has been signed with the International Union of Child Welfare, under which the organization, with assistance from Unesco, will undertake a study of the educational problems of disabled children. In September a preliminary meeting of representatives of the International Union of Child Welfare, the Study Weeks for Child Victims of the War, and Unesco, was held, to draw up the programme for an International Conference of Experts on the education of crippled children or those suffering from motor defects, to take place in Geneva in February 1950.

A contract was also signed with the International Association for the Education of Maladjusted Children, and a representative of the Secretariat attended the Second Congress of the Association, held at Amsterdam in August with the assistance of Unesco.

Members of the Secretariat have attended the Study Conference of the International Union of Child Welfare held in Holland in March to discuss the education of delinquent and socially maladjusted children; the International Congress of Open-Air Schools held in Rome in May; the Commemoration and Study Conference for the 50th Anniversary of the Netherlands Union for the Protection of Childhood held in Amsterdam in June; the Executive Committee of the International Union for Child Welfare

in Geneva in September; and the European Cycle of Social Studies organized by UN in Paris from 25 November to 10 December, to study the part the school can play in preventing the development of anti-social attitudes, with special reference to the campaign against juvenile delinquency. Unesco assisted the International Federation of Children's communities in the organization of a seminar for the monitors of children's villages, held at Longueil-Annel (France) in July, and attended by 32 monitors from France, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland and U.K. Members of the Secretariat also collaborated in the preparation of the General Conference of the International Federation of Children's Communities, held at Charleroi (Belgium) in October, where 66 representatives of 11 countries, the UN, WHO, IRO, FAO, UNICEF, the International Union for Child Welfare, SEPEG and the Red Cross were present. The discussions at this Conference produced a number of practical solutions and disclosed the need for close co-operation between all organizations concerned with the social rehabilitation of children.

C. NATURAL SCIENCES

The work of the Field Science Co-operation Offices of Unesco has already been examined in some detail (page 27 above). They make a direct contribution to the task of Extension and Adaptation, since they bring to the areas in which they are located the experience and knowledge acquired elsewhere, thus helping local scientists and authorities to bring about the improvements they desire, by adapting the information put at their disposal to conditions on the spot. The example given earlier of the type of enquiry dealt with by these offices show that this is one of their most fruitful activities.

At a very early stage in Unesco's development it became apparent that there were characteristic areas of the world in which particular physical problems arose, whose solution would be greatly facilitated if the interested countries could attack them in a co-operative manner through international means.

Such was the origin of the project for creating an International Institute of the Hylean Amazon (3.6), a vast under-developed area with sharply individualized natural characteristics, capable of practically limitless development given the necessary research and initiative. Since the matter was last reported upon to the Economic and Social Council ("Report to the United Nations, 1948-1949, page 38) there has unfortunately been little progress in the constitutional position; in addition to France, only one other country, Ecuador, has ratified the Final Act of the Iquitos Conference creating the Institute, and three further ratifications are still required before the Final Act can come into force. There is, however, an active Interim Commission which, under the direction of Señora Eloisa Torres, is carrying out useful surveys and documentary services; the Brazilian Government has not only advanced \$36,000 to enable the Commission to continue its preparatory work, but has taken the initiative of drafting and circulating a Protocol to the Final Act which will facilitate its own ratification of the instrument and that of the other Governments concerned.

Just as the particular biological conditions which prevail at high altitudes were studied at a Symposium held at Lima (cf. page 28 above), this action leading to the creation of a permanent centre of physical research at high altitudes, so attention is now being given to means for attacking the particular physical problems which arise in the world's arid zones (3.7). Consultations have taken place with the International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics, the International Geographical Union and the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, concerning research work which could be undertaken by the proposed *International Institute of the Arid Zone* in their respective fields. Reports submitted to Unesco by these Unions were studied by experts of UNSCCUR and of the International Conference for the Protection of Nature held in New York in August 1949, and their findings were submitted to a Committee of Experts which met at Unesco House in December (Chairman—Dr. W. C. Lowdermilk, U.S.A.). Experts from 11 countries together with representatives from the UN, FAO and WHO and observers from a number of international scientific and technical organizations, attended this meeting: the Committee's recommendations regarding the establishment of an International Council for the Arid Zone were forwarded to Member States for consideration.

A scheme for an *International Computation Centre* (3.8) has been drawn up by the Committee for Unesco of the National Research Council of the U.S.A. National Commissions of the other Member States have been urged to appoint committees of scientists to prepare reports on the possibilities of establishing such a centre. Reports have been received from the National Commissions of Denmark, U.S.A., the Netherlands and the Dominican Republic.

United Nations International Research Laboratories (3.82):

A Committee of Experts met at Unesco House in August 1949 under the joint auspices of the UN Social Affairs Department and Unesco. Representatives from WHO and FAO were present and took an active part in the proceedings. The Committee proposes the following priorities to Ecosoc—(1) Establishment of an International Institute of Applied Mathematics and Statistics, an Institute of Neurophysiology, and an Institute of Social Science; (2) Establishment of an Institute of Meteorology, a Laboratory of Astronomy, an Institute of the Arid Zone, and an Institute of Biochemistry. The Committee also recommended that Ecosoc convene a further conference to establish priorities for questions not covered by the above-mentioned projects. These proposals will come before the Council in a separate report which has been prepared by the United Nations Secretariat on behalf of both Organizations.

Nearly 150 delegates from 72 countries and 20 international organizations attended the International Technical Conference on the *Protection of Nature* (3.512), held under the auspices of Unesco and the International Union for the Protection of Nature at Lake Success last August, under the chairmanship of Dr. Ira M. Gabrielson (U.S.A.). The main scientific preparation for this Conference had been carried out by the IUPN. A variety of problems were considered, among them the possible influence exercised by "systematic action" on the natural order and the possible consequences to natural equilibrium of the general use of anti-parasitic products such

as DDT and anthracite. Particular attention was paid to measures calculated to increase popular understanding of the question of nature preservation and to secure active general support for this necessary work.

In connection with the UN Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Natural Resources held at Lake Success in August 1949, Unesco submitted a report describing the experience of various countries and the methods used to encourage the protection and more rational utilization of natural resources.

The necessity of a broader understanding of the major scientific problems of the age is given considerable prominence in Unesco's programme; for this is held to be a fundamental prerequisite of the harmonious adaptations of man to modern world conditions.

An Exhibition on the *Popularization of Science* (3.9), held at the Third General Conference in Beirut, was later sent to Egypt. The Secretariat co-operated in the Danish exhibition on atomic energy and in the transfer from Paris to Copenhagen of a French exhibition on "Works of Art and Scientific Methods".

Many reports, articles and monographs have been prepared and distributed to encourage the spread of scientific knowledge to the masses and the international exchange of popular science articles between reviews and periodicals has continued. A set of recorded radio talks and a collection of picture strips have been donated to Unesco by the University of Chicago and General Comics Inc. of New York.

An international meeting of Science Club Leaders, at which 9 countries were represented, was held at Unesco House last July. An exhibition, "Science Clubs at Work", was arranged in connection with this meeting. Several important recommendations were adopted, aimed at furthering the international co-operation already initiated by Unesco among young people interested in science. The work done to encourage the founding of science clubs is proceeding; particular progress is reported in France, where meetings have been held with representatives of the Ministry of Education and private organizations. Countries in Latin America, the Middle East and the Far East have been helped to procure popular scientific films, and several European radio stations have been given assistance in planning popular scientific programmes. A world list of associations for the advancement of science and of kindred organizations is almost completed. A number of countries, including Austria, Denmark and France, have asked Unesco for help in forming associations of science writers.

In consultation with the UN Population Division, FAO and WHO, Unesco arranged for the production of a series of articles and essays on a major current scientific problem; the theme of "Food and People" was selected. The series, prepared in close collaboration with FAO, consists of 20 essays written by 22 authors from 11 countries. Their publication in French, English and Spanish has begun and limited supplies have been sent to all Member States, inviting them to arrange for republication of the pamphlets in their own language. In the U.K. 3 pamphlets have been published in editions of 45,000 by the Bureau of Current Affairs. Science Service have published the first 2 essays in the U.S.A. Publication of a series in Spanish has been undertaken by Editorial Sudamericana of Buenos Aires, and the Brazilian National Institute of Geography and Statistics is considering publication in Portuguese. In Australia the Commonwealth Office of Education has undertaken publication of the first 2 essays as a Current Affairs Bulletin in an edition of 30,000. A selection of the pamphlets will

be reproduced in its weekly Topical Series by the Dutch organization "Stichting voor Volksontwikkeling", and they have been published in article form in Belgian and German reviews. The Ontario Association of Agricultural Societies has put Unesco in touch with 550 organizations anxious to receive documentation. During the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Newcastle last September, the widest publicity was given to discussions on the subject of "Food and People".

A number of scientists are engaged in writing reports on the rôle of science in the adaptation of man to modern society (4.5). Designed to serve as guides for science teaching in primary and secondary schools, and in adult education, the subjects cover astronomy, agricultural sciences, biology, chemistry, geography, geology, mathematics, the medical sciences, physics and technology.

D. SOCIAL SCIENCES

See Part I (pages 33-35) and Part III (pages 70-73) of this Chapter.

E. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Many of Unesco's activities in the cultural field fall within the category of Extension and Adaptation: the popularization of the Arts, the encouragement of high-quality reproductions, both in visual arts and music, the study of the living conditions of the artist and the protection of his creations or skill, the development of public libraries and of cheap editions as well as help to certain publications of high value, are all activities designed to encourage the wider spread of culture and to make it accessible to groups hitherto deprived of it.

In the field of *Theatre*, which presents a relatively straightforward problem of organization, Unesco has aided ("Report to the United Nations", 1948-1949, page 44) the establishment of the International Theatre Institute (6.11). The Second Congress of the Institute took place in June 1949 in Zurich, at the invitation of the Swiss National Centre. It was attended by delegates and observers from 22 countries. Mr. J. B. Priestley was elected Honorary President. The number of affiliated national centres has increased from 8 in 1948 to 19 in 1949. The Congress considered measures to facilitate theatrical tours, to develop exchange of persons and to expand the Institute's publications. On the proposal of the U.S. National Centre and in compliance with a recommendation made in a message to the Congress from the Director-General, it was decided to inaugurate in 1950 an international theatre week, devoted to human rights and international peace, in all countries belonging to the Institute. A grant-in-aid of \$20,000 was made to the Institute by Unesco in 1949. The Publications Committee and Theatre Architecture Committee met in July last and again in January 1950. The Institute's monthly bulletin has appeared in a new series "World Premières" since October last; a quarterly illustrated world theatre review entitled "World Theatre" will begin publication in April next.

A series of 50 *colour reproductions* (6.133), illustrating the principal aspects of contemporary art, was selected and exhibited at Unesco House in May last. Thirteen replicas of this exhibition have been despatched to Member States and are at present touring Australia, Brazil, Ecuador, Haiti, India, Mexico, Norway, Persia, Tunisia, Uruguay and the British colonies in Africa. Several more of these exhibitions are being prepared.

The first portfolio of colour reproductions, containing reproductions of Masaccio's frescoes, was published by Pizzi di Milan, under Unesco's auspices, during 1949. One copy was presented by Unesco to the Head of every Member State and many enquiries have since been received from countries wishing to buy further copies. The same publisher will later produce a portfolio of Giotto's works. A second album will appear shortly, prepared with the help of the Vatican, containing the frescoes of Raphael.

Freedom of the Artist.

The 1949 programme called (6.15) for an enquiry into the social, economic and political influences which may interfere with the performance of the artist's function, with a view to devising and recommending measures for the better protection of the artist's creative freedom. Having first obtained from governments and national commissions, names of artists and artists' associations to which enquiries should be sent, 4,000 artists and associations have received a questionnaire; after careful analysis of the many replies received, tentative conclusions drawn from them were submitted to a committee of experts in February 1950; a preliminary report will be presented to Unesco's Fifth General Conference.

The important project concerning the arts in general education (2.54) to which reference has already been made (page 41 above) is designed to bring about wider recognition by educational authorities of the importance of inculcating an understanding and appreciation of the arts in the formative period of young people's education.

The comparative and critical study of *copyright* problems (6.7) has been completed as far as it relates to legislation and practice in the various countries, communicated to Member States, and submitted for consideration to a committee of experts which met at Unesco House in July, and which was attended by representatives of UN. The Committee examined the method adopted for the survey, and its results, and expressed its complete satisfaction. It took note of the findings and recommended that, after consultation with UN, Unesco should decide on the appropriate procedure to secure the adoption, by Member and Non-Member States, of a universal convention on copyright. The Committee considered the details of the procedure to be adopted for that purpose and the principal provisions to be included in the draft universal convention. All countries of the world have now been asked for their opinion on the timeliness of convening an inter-governmental conference with a view to the adoption of a Universal Copyright Convention, and Member States have been asked to inform the Secretariat of any current plans for amending their copyright laws, concluding new agreements or accessions to any of the existing international conventions.

In accordance with recommendations made by Ecosoc at its Ninth Session, conversations have taken place with the Bureau of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Work (known as

the Berne Office) with a view to considering ways in which this bureau can collaborate. (See Chapter IV, pp. 97-98 for the report requested by Ecosoc).

Conversations have taken place at Brussels and The Hague, between the Secretariat and various organs of the International Literary and Artistic Association. At Washington and New York a representative of Unesco had conversations with authorities in the Copyright Office of the State Department and the U.S. National Commission regarding Unesco's present and future work in the field of copyright. The plan for a world clearing house of cultural activity, presented to the Buenos Aires Congress by the delegation of Chile in October 1948, has been studied in collaboration with the International Confederation of Authors' and Composers' Societies.

Unesco's efforts to stimulate the development of *Public Libraries* has already been referred to (p. 39 above). The rôle of such libraries in enabling communities, urban or rural, to keep abreast of modern developments needs no emphasis. The growth of Unesco's Library Exchange services (page 39) is also an encouraging sign that the demand exists and can be met.

The system of *international book coupons* (see "Report to the United Nations 1948-1949", page 51), which came into force experimentally in December 1948, has proved remarkably successful, and 11 countries now take part (7.2242). Two committees of experts have considered the extension of the scheme to educational and scientific films and to scientific material; on the basis of their recommendations all Member States have been asked to join in the enlarged system. Meanwhile, the following table relating to books only gives an indication of the development of the scheme up to 8 March 1950 :

COUNTRY	SALE COUPONS	GIFT COUPONS*	TOTAL
Austria	\$ —	\$ 5,681	\$ 5,681
China	—	11,158	11,158
Czechoslovakia	35,000	16,945	51,945
Egypt	15,000	—	15,000
France	43,250	—	43,250
Tunisia	—	2,153	2,153
Greece	—	6,586	6,586
Hungary	15,000	4,559	19,559
India	75,000	—	75,000
Indonesia	—	2,410	2,410
Israel	15,000	—	15,000
Italy	50,000	5,535	55,535
Persia	—	2,998	2,998
Philippines	—	4,675	4,675
Poland	—	9,569	9,569
United Kingdom	20,000	—	20,000
Field Science Co- operation Offices	35,000	—	35,000
	<u>\$303,250</u>	<u>\$72,269</u>	<u>\$375,519</u>

Unesco's Reconstruction Fund.

*Paid for directly out of

F. EXCHANGE OF PERSONS

It has already been stated (page 42 above) that the mere issuance of information is not sufficient in itself to bring about improvements in standards. Unesco's work in the field of Exchange of Persons illustrates this statement. The publication of a handbook illustrating over 16,000 opportunities for study abroad is of undoubted value; but 16,000 opportunities are a drop in the ocean of demand, and opportunities must be provided in far greater numbers. Unesco's task of Extension is here particularly manifest.

On the basis of the information brought together on exchange programmes, Unesco is promoting with governments, foundations and private bodies new international programmes. *Study Abroad*, in addition to giving information on existing opportunities for foreign study, includes suggestions on the administration of international fellowships. This publication should help to indicate areas of need, encourage wider publicity of available awards and stimulate new projects. Publications circulated to governments, national Commissions and interested agencies include 'The International Exchange of Persons in Public Administration: Report of an Enquiry into Needs and Resources in some Member States of Unesco', and "Fellowships in the Unesco Programme". The first of a series, "Unesco Fellowship as seen through Reports of Unesco Fellows", was issued in January, being a collation of the reports made by Unesco fellows on the completion of their fellowships. Members of the Secretariat have visited Belgium, Canada, Ceylon, Denmark, India, Switzerland, South Africa, the U.K. and U.S.A. for the purpose of stimulating and promoting the establishment of fellowship programmes in accordance with Unesco's programme interests.

An important contribution to the year's work was made by a Committee of 29 experts on Exchange of Persons Programmes, including representatives of 17 countries and the United Nations and specialized agencies, which met at Unesco House in September 1949. The recommendations of this Committee covered not only problems in the co-ordination and technique of fellowship administration, but also special projects in educational exchange for teachers, workers and youth.

During the year, advisory services have been rendered in the general promotion of international fellowships. Suggestions were sent to the Australian Government concerning fellowship needs in the fields of Unesco's interest, particularly in Asiatic countries. Recommendations developed jointly by Unesco and the International Labour Office in the fields of industrial training were forwarded to India at the request of the Government. In response to a request of the United States National Commission, data on fellowship requirements in Unesco fields is under continuous study in connection with a fellowship project launched by that Commission.

Advice concerning the planning and operation of international study courses abroad was given to the United States Co-ordination Committee on International Educational Enterprises. Similar counsel was given during the year in the development of a Canadian-Unesco fellowship scheme.

SPECIAL PROJECTS:

Teacher Interchange.

Arrangements have been made between Unesco and the International Bureau of Education concerning a Meeting of Experts on the Exchange of Teachers to be held in connection with the I.B.E. Unesco Conference in July 1950.

Exchange of Workers.

Preparations were made towards the close of the year for calling an expert committee on cultural and educational exchange programmes for industrial and agricultural workers, to be sponsored jointly by Unesco and the International Labour Office. The purpose of this meeting is to formulate recommendations for joint action by Unesco and the ILO for the promotion and extension of programmes of international training and workers' cultural exchanges.

Young People.

The enquiry on youth organizations engaged in the promotion and administration of educational and cultural exchange programmes, published in Chapters IX and X of Volume II, "Study Abroad", has been continued in countries not covered in the initial report. Correspondence with many organizations listed in "Study Abroad" has proved the utility of the initial enquiry in assisting organizations towards closer co-ordination and more efficient planning of programmes.

Barriers to the Movement of Persons for Educational and Cultural Purposes.

During the year, studies initiated by Unesco consultants on legal, economic and other problems impeding the movement of persons for educational and cultural purposes have been continued. Recommendations have been framed for presentation to the Transport and Communications Commission of the Economic and Social Council, and to the Fifth General Conference of Unesco.

Preparatory work is being completed for the experimental publication of a manual of information on legal, economic and other problems for the use of organizations engaged in educational exchange programmes.

Co-operation with the United Nations and Specialized Agencies.

During the year, day-to-day contact and correspondence has been maintained with the Fellowship Sections of the United Nations and several specialized agencies, for mutual assistance in programme administration in accordance with procedures recommended by the United Nations Technical Working Group on Fellowships. Consultations have continued

with the Economic Department of the United Nations on fellowship programmes in Economic Development and Public Administration. Co-operation by field representatives of the various agencies with respect to fellowship problems has been further developed.

Unesco's advice has been invoked in the planning of the fellowship programme recently initiated by the International Labour Organization. The groundwork has been laid for continuing collaboration between the ILO, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, and Unesco in developing techniques for the more effective surveying of manpower requirements in Asian countries. Unesco's particular interest in this problem centres on the analysis and expansion of overseas training opportunities in relation to overall needs for specialized personnel.

On the basis of these Unesco-ILO efforts to promote international training opportunities for Asian nationals, the Asian Regional Conference of the International Labour Organization recommended in January 1950 that the ILO Secretariat should continue its work with Unesco in investigating further possibilities in the field of international technical training.

The Service has collaborated with the International Refugee Organization by forwarding to it requests received from the Governments of Afghanistan, Ceylon, Egypt, India, Pakistan and Turkey for approximately 200 specialists and experts in such fields as education, agriculture and medicine. Specialists are now being selected by the IRO to meet these requests. Unesco has given advice concerning the orientation, adaptation and general welfare of these specialists in the receiving countries.

Fellowships

In accordance with Resolution 7.16. of the Fourth Session of the General Conference, 46 Unesco fellowships in the fields directly concerning the Organization's programme have been allocated. Following consultations between the different Departments, 46 fellowships were established in various branches of the Programme, such as the Natural Sciences, Mass Communications, Fundamental Education, Adult Education, Youth Education, Social Sciences, Cultural Activities and Librarianship. 33 Member States and the Representatives of Unesco in Japan and Germany have been informed of the allocations and conditions of the awards.

The Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, at its Eighth Session passed a resolution (203 (VIII)) inviting Unesco to grant a limited number of fellowships on Teaching about the United Nations. On the basis of this invitation and the resolution (7.192) of the Fourth Session of the General Conference of Unesco which gave it effect, Unesco has announced, following consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, five fellowships on Teaching about the United Nations, offering one each to Brazil, Canada, India, Norway and Poland.

In addition, Unesco has announced a total of 12 Unesco-sponsored fellowships: 6 Unesco-Aide Suisse Fellowships in the fields of Science and Technology, Educational Administration, and Educational Problems of Schoolchildren, available to Austria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Hungary, Italy and Poland; 5 Unesco-Netherlands Government fellowships in the field of Science and Technology, offered to Burma, India, the Philippines, Thailand and Pakistan; and 1 Unesco-American Association of Collegiate Registrars fellowship, in the field of education and educational administration, offered in open competition to Mexico, Peru and the Philippines.

During the year, 38 Unesco-financed and 87 Unesco-sponsored fellowships have been awarded. During the same period, 66 fellowship holders have completed their studies and returned to their countries.

At the conclusion of their studies, holders of Unesco fellowships are required to make reports on their studies and observations during the period of the fellowship, and on its contribution to their main professional work. Plans are under way to publish extracts of these reports for the use of fellows and specialists in the various fields of study.

G. MASS COMMUNICATIONS

Unesco's efforts to draw attention to the obstacles which stand in the way of the freest possible circulation of information and of educational scientific and cultural material have already been referred to. Dissemination of information on such obstacles, deficiencies and availabilities, is however not enough. There must be a positive approach to the problems of liberalizing customs and other barriers which deprive many millions of full access not only to current media of mass information, but to the world's heritage of learning and culture.

Hence Unesco is promoting the conclusion of a series of international conventions under which States will bind themselves to accord minimum standards of facilities for the free flow across frontiers of informational and educational materials.

(a) *Visual and Auditory Material:*

On 15 July the Secretary-General of UN opened for signature the Agreement to Facilitate the International Circulation of Visual and Auditory Materials of an Educational, Scientific and Cultural Character. By 31 December, 15 States have signed the Agreement—Afghanistan, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Greece, Haiti, Lebanon, Netherlands, Norway, Persia, Philippines, Salvador and U.S.A. Bolivia has also informed the Secretariat of its intention to sign. The Agreement, which must be ratified by 10 States before it can enter into force, provides for the use of certificates attesting the educational, scientific and cultural character of the material circulated under its terms. Unesco has submitted a model certificate to the governments concerned.

(b) *Publications (7.2244)*

A first Draft Agreement to Facilitate the International Circulation of Publications was submitted for the consideration of Member States in May. The Draft deals with the elimination of customs duties and the easing of quotas and foreign exchange regulations as regards the international circulation of books, newspapers, periodicals and other publications.

(c) *Recommendations to Member States :*

The Third Session of Unesco's General Conference adopted a number of recommendations to Member States, asking them to introduce or extend

favourable treatment to the importation and purchase of educational, scientific and cultural materials. To assist in the implementation of these recommendations, a Memorandum was sent to Governments of Member States in February, containing ten practical suggestions for encouraging the import and purchase of such materials.

(d) Third Session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade:

This conference opened at Annecy (France) in April, with 34 countries represented. A Memorandum was addressed by Unesco to the Conference requesting the inclusion of educational, scientific and cultural materials in the negotiations for tariff reductions, advice on the Draft Agreement to Facilitate the International Circulation of Publications, and suggestions on additional ways in which the Organization might reduce trade obstacles to the free flow of information materials. Unesco's request was accepted for the agenda, on a motion by Belgium, supported by Brazil. Under the presidency of the Belgian delegate, a special Working Party was set up, with representatives from Brazil, Chile, Colombia, France, U.K. and U.S.A., to examine and formulate solutions to these questions, in consultation with a representative of Unesco. The Working Party was in session for one month, and in July its report was unanimously adopted by the Conference. In informing the Director-General of the results of Unesco's participation in the Conference, the Chairman of the Conference of Contracting Parties made the following points: (1) In response to Unesco's request, it had been possible in certain instances to facilitate negotiations for tariff reductions on educational, scientific and cultural materials. (2) The Conference had placed on record that "in so far as possible, Governments will, in future tariff negotiations, attempt to assist in furthering the objectives sought by Unesco". (3) The tariff and trade experts at Annecy had drafted, on behalf of Unesco, a Tentative Draft Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials. In their opinion, the document represented a substantial measure of agreement in the practices of many countries. The Conference, in transmitting this Draft, had noted that Unesco would probably wish to submit it to Governments for comment and possible revision. The text of the Draft Agreement has been communicated to governments for their comments. Member States have been invited to appoint representatives or experts, who will meet to revise the draft agreement and to prepare a final text for submission to Unesco's Fifth General Conference. This Committee of Experts will be held in Geneva between 1 and 15 March, coincident with the meeting of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, so that delegations may attend the Unesco meeting at the same time.

Freedom of Information (7.22):

The collaboration between Unesco and the United Nations Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press, was further strengthened at the Third Session of the Sub-Commission at Lake Success in June 1949. The Unesco representative gave a detailed account of Unesco's activities in this field (Document E/CN.4/ Sub. 1/77). His statement laid particular emphasis on Unesco's attempt to deal primarily with the

technical, practical and professional aspects of problems concerning freedom of information. The Sub-Commission adopted a resolution (E/CN.4/ Sub. 1/98 page 20) recommending that Ecosoc suggest that Unesco (a) supply the United Nations Secretariat and the members of the Sub-Commission regularly with the documents of its Department of Mass Communications; and (b) consider inviting one or more members of the Sub-Commission to participate in the proceedings of Unesco Commissions for the purpose of studying questions related to mass communications in the interest of ensuring co-operation in their common tasks. Unesco has undertaken to prepare for the Fourth Session of the United Nations Sub-Commission, which will meet at Montevideo in April, 4 reports dealing with (1) newsprint problems; (2) the technical media of information from the point of view of news accuracy; (3) the manufacture, distribution and content of newsreels; (4) the results which Unesco may have achieved by March 1950 in its efforts to reduce obstacles, particularly of an economic nature, to the free flow of information (7.2211).

In addition to the reports requested, publication is being arranged of an index of international trade practices in force concerning the circulation of educational, scientific and cultural material. This will constitute a handbook for librarians, publishers, makers of educational films, and anyone interested in the regulation of the import and export of such material. Another report which will be useful to the Sub-Commission is a comparative study of legislation in the matter of the press, the radio, the film and television, which is being prepared for Unesco.

While seeking to reduce tariff and other barriers to international trade in the materials of education, science and culture, Unesco is conducting a major effort, in conjunction with the Regional Economic Commissions of UN, to meet import requirements for these materials, despite the acute shortage of foreign exchange. Action began first with the Economic Commission for Europe, to which Unesco submitted a priority list of scientific, laboratory and technical equipment and visual aids to education. The list was circulated to governments by ECE, with the request that they select items they require and, at the same time, indicate the commodities which they are willing, and able, to offer in exchange. On the basis of the information received, Unesco and ECE will promote agreements between representatives of the importing and supplying countries. In the light of the results achieved with the first list, Unesco will submit additional lists of equipment to the Commission as a basis for further procurement agreements. Similar co-operative arrangements have been established with the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, and have been proposed to the Economic Commission for Latin America. A memorandum was submitted to the Fifth Session of ECAFE, on the economic measures calculated to increase the resources of the ECAFE area in educational, scientific and cultural material. The Commission formed a working party of government experts, members of ECAFE and Unesco officials, which met at Delhi in December, attended by experts from the Governments of India and Thailand. It was then decided to send to the governments concerned questionnaires on needs and surpluses in certain classes of scientific material and visual and auditory equipment for educational purposes.

In May 1949 Unesco submitted a proposal to the Secretary-General of the *Universal Postal Union*, suggesting joint measures to attain wider application of postal facilities for the exchange of publications, and dealing

with plans adopted under the auspices of the UPU to permit payment in national currency for subscriptions to foreign newspapers and periodicals, and for a reduction of 50% on postal charges for printed matter. A memorandum on this subject was circulated to Member States in October, recommending the extension of the scheme to new countries. Member States have also been asked to give their views on the possibility of applying a scheme to issue "Unesco stamps" in order to lower and unify postal charges for correspondence between teachers and pupils of the schools of different countries (7.2245).

Unesco has been represented at several conferences organized by ITU. The most important was the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, which met in Mexico City from October 1948 to April 1949. On 25 April the Conference adopted a resolution suggested by Unesco recommending that the frequencies allocated at Mexico City should not be used for purposes contrary to mutual understanding and tolerance and that all appropriate steps should be taken to the end that this resolution be followed by practical measures on the part of the governments concerned. The resolution was accordingly communicated in May to the Governments and National Commissions of those Member States of Unesco which took part in the Mexico Conference. The replies received from governments and National Commissions will be assembled in a document for submission to Member States.

Two Unesco-sponsored recommendations were adopted by the Fourth Inter-American Radio Conference convened in Washington in April, under the auspices of the International Telecommunications Union. One, based on the Mexico City Resolution, recommends that the frequencies assigned by the Conference to the radio services of the Western Hemisphere be utilized in the interests of peace in order to increase international co-operation and mutual understanding between peoples. The second recommends that radio in the countries of the American Region be used to the maximum possible extent to reduce illiteracy and to promote basic education; that material and technical aid be given to those countries which have not yet developed adequate broadcasting services; and that the training of technical radio personnel be encouraged for the mutual benefit of all the countries of the Region. Both recommendations conclude with a clause enjoining the countries of the American Region, whether members of ITU, UN or Unesco, to take steps to keep these organizations informed. Among other resolutions adopted by the Conference, one urges administrations and broadcasting organizations in the Western Hemisphere to adopt the necessary measures to intensify the inter-change of programmes of an artistic, educational, scientific, historical or informative character. Another recommends the production of special receiving equipment for countries within the tropical zones. A third proposes that universities and technical schools of the American Continent organize special courses and intensify the study of radio communications. A resolution of particular importance to Unesco, in view of the Fifth Inter-American Telecommunications Conference to be held in Montevideo in 1952, recommends that representatives of UN and Specialized Agencies be admitted to future Inter-American Telecommunications Conferences with the right to present proposals.

An International Telegraph and Telephone Conference was held in Paris in May under the auspices of ITU, to revise the international telegraph and telephone regulations which had been in force since the Cairo

Conference in 1938. In a statement communicated to the Telephone Committee of this Conference, and in a personal message from the Director-General, Unesco stressed the interest it has in promoting the best utilization of existing telecommunications facilities, in accordance with the terms of its Constitution, and in particular urged the Conference to give due consideration to the requirements of the Press.

Unesco is continuing its consultations regarding the possible establishment of an *International Institute of Press and Information* (7.226). Approaches have been made to 30 associations of journalists or press agencies and to 66 persons well-known in their respective countries for their experience in press matters. 4 private foundations have been approached with a view to obtaining their financial support. A member of the secretariat attended the second annual congress of the International Federation of Newspapers Editors and Publishers, in Amsterdam in June and submitted up-to-date information on the project. The Congress adopted a resolution pledging the readiness of the Federation to participate in further steps which Unesco may take in connection with the establishment of the proposed Institute. During its Ninth Session, Ecosoc adopted a resolution (241 (IX)M) on 22 July 1949, expressing the hope that such an Institute would shortly be set up and noting with satisfaction the work carried out in this direction by Unesco. The draft project will be submitted to a committee of experts early in 1950.

PART 3: INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

Unesco's Constitution states that the purpose of the participating States in creating the Organization is to advance "the objectives of international peace and of the common welfare of mankind for which the UN Organization was established and which its Charter proclaims".

All Unesco's activities tend to this ultimate purpose, and the various projects reviewed earlier in this chapter should be regarded in that light.

There is, however, a final group of activities, having the character of direct action to promote international understanding, which remains to be surveyed. These activities are of two types: studies of the obstacles and tensions which stand in the way of mutual understanding between peoples, and investigation of ways in which these obstacles have been or could be overcome, and of actual practical experiments in making individuals of different nationalities understand one another better.

A. RECONSTRUCTION

As a means of stimulating voluntary action to remedy the ravages of war, Unesco operates a token system of direct aid financed from its own resources.

Emergency Aid (1.5)

Unesco's budget for 1949 had an allocation of \$175,000 to the Emergency Relief Fund. This sum was divided as follows: \$5,000 for Spanish students

in exile, \$15,000 for refugees in the Middle East, the balance of \$155,000 divided among 11 war-devastated countries according to percentages laid down by the Executive Board : (China 15%, Poland 13%, Greece 8%, the Philippines 8%, Czechoslovakia 8%, Hungary 8%, Italy 7%, Austria 7%, Persia 7%, the Netherlands 6%, France 6%, carried to reserve 7%. In March the Governments of the countries concerned were informed of the total of their allocations, suggestions made regarding suitable proportions to be used for the several categories of needs, and lists requested of the materials to be purchased against those funds. Since then, orders have been placed for 90% of the amounts allocated, the remaining 10% being reserved to meet a possible increase in the price of scientific equipment. It should, however, be mentioned that in the case of China, only half the sum allotted has been used to purchase the materials requested, since recent events have made it impossible to forward this equipment to its destination, the remainder of the amount, in accordance with a decision of the 17th Session of the Executive Board in October, has been transferred to a special China Reconstruction Fund.

The Secretariat's work does not consist in a distribution of funds, but in the purchase of the desired equipment, a task in which many difficulties are encountered. To obtain scientific equipment, one of the categories most in demand, is often difficult and subject to long delay. Transportation is complicated by a multitude of administrative formalities.

In addition to sums allocated from Unesco's own budget, a number of donations have been put at its disposal.

The Canadian Council for Reconstruction through Unesco (CCRU) sent France a donation of \$15,000 which has been handed to the Institut Pasteur; from the same source, \$3,000 was allocated to each of 20 universities in France, Italy, Greece, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, Austria and the Philippines. The Norwegian and Belgian Committees of UNAC placed sums of \$105,000 and \$22,900 respectively at Unesco's disposal: the Secretariat has allocated these amounts in accordance with the Committee's wishes. The remainder of the \$280,000 allocated to Unesco in 1948 from the proceeds of the Lord Mayor of London's Appeal, has been divided in 1949 between 7 war-devastated countries (Austria, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Malta, Poland, Czechoslovakia) a number of British non-self governing territories, and Arab refugees in the Middle East.

Refugees in the Middle East (8.3)

As requested by the Beirut General Conference, a special effort has been made during 1949 for refugees in the Middle East. Following enquiries in Egypt, Lebanon, Palestine, Syria and Transjordan, contact was made at Geneva with the United Nations Office dealing with the relief of Palestine refugees, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the League of Red Cross Societies, and the American Friends Service, to which bodies the UN had committed the task of organizing relief. A concerted plan of campaign was worked out to secure the fullest effectiveness from Unesco's services.

In response to appeals launched by Unesco, donations amounting to \$75,907 were received through National Commissions, organizations and individuals. This, with the \$38,000 provided from Unesco's own budget, brought the total funds for educational aid to the Middle East, for 1949, to \$113,907.

39 schools have been opened, under Unesco's auspices, in Lebanon, Palestine, Syria and Transjordan. In these schools over 21,000 pupils have been learning reading, writing and arithmetic and the rudiments of geography, history, agriculture and arts and crafts. The funds supplied by Unesco are devoted exclusively to schools equipment and to the payment of teachers. The teachers have been recruited from among the refugees themselves. Some of these establishments are known as Unesco schools and the school equipment bears the initials of the Organization. The schools are supervised by the 3 organizations mentioned above, working in co-operation with the Government authorities. (New arrangements to meet the changed situation after 1 April are under discussion).

Unesco's enterprise has had an excellent psychological effect and has considerably helped to improve morale in the refugee camps concerned. A better organization of the medical care of the children has been rendered possible. Education is at present among the principal needs of the refugees now that the food and housing situations are less desperate.

The schools, in addition to their normal use, are serving as social centres and facilitating the work of the health and food services. The main difficulty is the lack of funds, and in some schools, especially in Jordania, equipment is still inadequate.

A pamphlet in Arabic has been prepared for the schools. It describes, in a style suited to children, the purposes and activities of the UN and the Specialized Agencies.

Resolution 302 (IV), adopted by the General Assembly at its 273rd Plenary Meeting, invites Unesco to continue its efforts on behalf of Palestinian Refugees.

Aid to Greek Refugee Children

At its 16th Session in June 1949, the Executive Board instructed Dr. Paulo Carneiro, its member from Brazil, to carry out an enquiry into the educational and cultural needs of Greek refugee children. The sum of \$10,850 from Unesco's Reconstruction Fund Reserve was put at his disposal for urgent relief work "as a means of providing a concrete token of Unesco's desire to aid these refugees in the field which is its special concern, and alongside the other UN Agencies which have come to their aid".

Dr. Carneiro visited Greece in July and August and carried out a survey of the most urgent needs in schools. The sum of \$10,850 allotted by Unesco was used for the benefit of 10 primary schools in the course of reconstruction in the hardest hit towns and villages of the Northern Provinces. A report was submitted by Dr. Carneiro to the Executive Board, as a result of which an appeal has been made by Unesco to National Commissions and non-governmental voluntary organizations on behalf of Greek refugee children. A pamphlet, based on Dr. Carneiro's report, has been printed in support of this appeal.

Earthquake in Ecuador

Acting in pursuance of Ecosoc resolution 254 (IX) and after consultation with the United Nations Secretariat, Unesco launched an appeal among Spanish-speaking Member States to collect books and school material for the schools in Ambato (Ecuador). A sum of \$4,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Ecuadorian Government for use in educational recon-

struction. The Unesco representative in Montevideo is consulting with the Ministry of Education on the best use to be made of this sum, and at the same time studying the results of the appeal for educational material. Further, Unesco has offered to organize youth camps in Ecuador for school reconstruction. In its 1950 programme, Unesco has made provision for 2 fellowships for Ecuador in fundamental education and social sciences; the secretariat is now endeavouring to promote, outside Unesco, the granting of 3 fellowships in public library, technical education and school building.

International Voluntary Work Camps

During 1949 the Secretariat's work in this field has steadily developed. It has helped to co-ordinate the work of youth service camps, prepared libraries for them, published a "Handbook for Work Camp Organizers" which has been distributed to governments, National Commissions, international voluntary work camps, youth organizations and other associations concerned, and sent speakers to the camps.

Nearly 200 international work camps were held in Europe in 1949. Members of the Secretariat visited 39 camps in 13 European countries; when the records of their visits were analysed, it was found that the work done on the reconstruction of schools, the laying out of playing grounds and youth hostels, etc., had been real and substantial. The life led and the work done in common in the camps had effectively contributed to promote mutual understanding.

The Second Conference of organizers of International Voluntary Work Camps was held at Unesco House in March. Despite variations in objects and methods, the 27 organizations attending were agreed that their activities served the cause of peace, not only by the extent of their contribution to physical reconstruction, but also by fostering a spirit of mutual understanding and practical solidarity among young people of the most various origins. The Conference decided to open a joint work camp, in which all the member organizations would take part.

At the end of September, when work in the camps was nearing its end, Unesco organized a meeting at Royaumont Abbey, near Paris, of 48 volunteers of 13 different nationalities, from 19 camps. They studied the ways in which the camps could best help to promote international understanding, and agreed on a number of resolutions: that the camps should not be organized for the profit of private interests, or compete with local labour; that volunteers should be trained in advance for their work and should know the history and geography of the country to which they were going; that wide differences in age should be avoided; that those in charge of the camps should have some knowledge of international problems and a certain amount of experience, and should know the language of the country where they were working; that contact should be made with the local authorities before the camps were opened and every effort made to associate the people of the local town or village in the work of the camp and in recreational activities.

Finally, organized cultural activities were desirable, the details of the programme being left to the volunteers themselves. The composition of the libraries supplied by Unesco was approved. Visits to the camps by Unesco representatives were valuable in spreading knowledge of the Organization and encouraging cultural activities. Finally, Unesco was asked to

help in trying to bring about a reduction in travel and transport charges, and in increasing the number of exchanges between Eastern and Western Europe.

In December a member of the Secretariat accompanied Mr. François, Secretary-General of the French National Commission, and Mr. Gatheron, Inspector at the Ministry of Agriculture, to Bordeaux to investigate the possibility of organizing camps in the fire-stricken regions of the Gironde and the Landes. Plans were framed for 2 camps, one in the Gironde and the other in the Landes, for the purpose of developing agriculture and reconstituting the livestock in these areas.

A member of the Secretariat attended the Annual Conference of the Association of Work Camps for Peace, held at Vlotho (Germany) in October. This Association serves as a link between 10 national and international associations, and its programme provides for some 40 summer camps, and a number of Easter and long-term camps.

A documentary booklet was published by the Secretariat in March entitled "Workshops in Peace". A considerable supply of pamphlets and folders prepared by Unesco has been sent to the camp associations, for use in the 1950 publicity campaign for the camps.

Children's Communities

At the conference of experts and directors of children's communities held at Charleroi (Belgium) in October, the participants considered the educational problem of vagrant children, and devoted one of their meetings to "the rôle of children's communities as regards education for international understanding". The first General Conference of the International Federation of Children's Communities, which followed has already been referred to (page 50). It studied a project for establishing an International Unesco Centre at Trogen (Switzerland), an International Research Centre, the organization of a seminar in England for the staff of children's communities, the activities of the Federation as a clearing house for the exchange of information between communities, and the part it should play in lending material and moral support to communities in difficulties. As the result of a resolution adopted by this conference, the Swiss National Commission has prepared a draft agreement between Unesco and the Pestalozzi Village Association regarding the use of a gift of \$25,000 made by the Canadian Council for Reconstruction through Unesco, for the establishment of an International Centre at Trogen. This agreement has been approved by the IFCC.

The Children's Republic of Moulin-Vieux (France) entertained 42 children from 10 different countries during the whole of August. This was made possible as a result of measures taken by the French National Commission, and thanks to a collection made in public schools. The children visited Unesco House on their way back through Paris.

B. EDUCATION

The projects grouped under the heading of *Education for International Understanding* (2.51) can all claim to make a direct rather than an indirect

contribution to international understanding. During 1949, the work has been divided into 3 parts: (1) activities designed to assist teaching about the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies; (2) the publication of a series of pamphlets for teachers under the title "Towards World Understanding"; and (3) the provision of help and encouragement to youth organizations.

10,000 copies of a "Selected Bibliography on Education for International Understanding" have been issued in two languages. In this bibliography particular attention has been given to books, pamphlets and articles on UN. A small reference and information handbook on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, compiled for the use of teachers, and a pamphlet on the same subject intended for young people, are in course of preparation: plans for these 2 publications were submitted to a committee of experts which met in December. The two international competitions launched by Unesco in 1948, for posters and essays by young people in the schools of Member States on the theme of "Together we build a new world", have been completed during 1949 and the names of the successful competitors announced. Entries were received from schools in 11 Member States. The prizes awarded are in the form of grants to enable the winners to travel abroad, to attend a conference on world affairs, to acquire further education, or to purchase books and other educational material. Assistance has been given to WFUNA in the organization of courses on teaching about the UN and Specialized Agencies for primary and secondary school teachers. Two courses for French teachers were held in Unesco House in May and October, another for British teachers at Cardiff in September, while 3 others have been arranged for Cuba, Persia and Italy. In consultation with Unesco, the Secretary-General of UN presented to the 8th Session of Ecosoc in February 1949 a second interim report on teaching about the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the UN in the schools of Member States (E/1100). After consideration of this report, the Council adopted Resolution 203 (VIII), calling for increased collaboration in future between UN and Unesco in this field.

In November a meeting, composed of experts from 6 different countries, took place at Unesco House under the chairmanship of Ismail Kabbany Bey (Egypt) to consider means for the drafting of a convention under which Member States would undertake to direct their educational programmes towards international peace and security. The Committee formulated a set of recommendations to Member States. Pamphlets already issued included: The United Nations and international citizenship; Some suggestions on teaching about the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies; The Education and training of teachers; In the classroom with children under 13 years of age; The influence of home and community on children under 13 years of age; Some suggestions on the teaching of geography.

21 representatives from 18 youth organizations met in Paris in December to consider the best means of associating young people with the execution of Unesco's programme. In response to many requests, the pamphlet "International Relations Clubs and Similar Societies", first published in 1947, has been reprinted.

By April 1949 it was felt that the programme on the *improvement of textbooks and teaching materials* (2.3) had reached the stage where much of the initiative should pass to Member States. The following documents

were accordingly despatched to them: "A model plan for the analysis and improvement of textbooks and teaching materials as aids to international understanding"; a bibliography on the subject; proposals for a critical examination by Member States of the treatment in their own textbooks of the subject of "the agencies of international co-operation from 1918 to the present time". It was thought that States might find it easier to begin their analyses of textbooks on a fairly narrow front, and to expand the scope as their control of techniques improved. A study has been completed of bilateral and multilateral agreements on school textbooks. A specimen bilateral agreement has been prepared which may be of use as a model to countries contemplating action in this direction. It is considered that, for the present, bilateral textbook agreements may prove more practicable than multilateral ones.

In November, all the documents mentioned above, together with other pertinent information, were published in a handbook entitled "The improvement of textbooks".

Affirmative replies have been received from 10 Member States (Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, France, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand and Norway), who propose to carry out Unesco's scheme for the improvement of textbooks and teaching materials. The drafting of a practical guide or handbook on the work carried out by international organizations in this field since 1918 is now in hand. This publication, intended for authors and publishers will be submitted as a working paper to the Seminar on the Improvement of Textbooks to be held in Belgium in the summer of 1950.

The international or regional seminars (page 45 above) organized by Unesco, even if they are not directly concerned with international questions such as that held at Adelphi College, New York, in the summer of 1948 on teaching about the United Nations, nevertheless have a contribution to make to international understanding, since they bring together for an appreciable period and in the execution of a practical task involving exchange of views and experience, carefully selected leaders from various lands.

C. NATURAL SCIENCES

Unesco's activities in the field of Natural Sciences are fully described in Parts 1 (pages 23-44) and 2 (pages 44-63) of this Chapter. On the technical plane, these activities, insofar as they facilitate contacts and the exchange of knowledge between scientists in all parts of the world, undoubtedly help to prevent or reduce sentiments of nationalistic isolation and self-dependence. On the non-technical level, the popularization of science project (page 52 above) makes an immediate contribution to international understanding, since the wide diffusion of articles and essays on the major scientific problems of the day, the open discussion of these problems by innumerable groups, expert and non-expert, all over the world, the extension of the science group movement, etc, by removing ignorance and promoting a fuller understanding of those problems, must encourage an objective and universal view of them, thus reducing the danger of prejudice and hostility.

D. SOCIAL SCIENCES

This group of sciences, some of them very new, have a very particular impact upon international understanding, since they are concerned with the environment and mental attitudes which favour or militate against an attitude of friendliness between peoples and groups. Accordingly, they figure prominently in this concluding part of the survey of Unesco's activities.

Racial Questions

In accordance with a request received from Ecosoc (Resolution 116 B (IV)) Unesco submitted to the Second Session of the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities, held at Lake Success last June, a detailed work plan (E/CN.4/173) suggesting what contribution Unesco might make in fields within its competence. Satisfaction was expressed at the progress made by Unesco and at its proposed programme for future work. Dr. R.C. Angell attended a further meeting of the Sub-Commission in Lake Success in January of this year, when a resolution was adopted requesting Unesco to give attention to practical work in the educational field which might help to abolish prejudice and discrimination and, in this connection, to take account of possible contributions to be made by well-devised programmes of adult education.

A report on racial discrimination and international understanding has been submitted by a special adviser, Dr. Louis Wirth (U.S.A.), on work which should be carried out in this field; a directory of centres, groups and associations working to combat racial prejudices, either through research or propaganda, is in preparation, together with general reference material on racial problems.

A meeting of experts on racial questions took place at Unesco House in December, with Prof. E. Franklin Frazier (U.S.A.) in the chair. A compendium of available scientific data was drawn up. Arrangements have been made for studies of the problem of racial minorities in international relations as it arises in Belgium, Brazil, Canada, U.S.A. and Switzerland.

The International Studies Conference has undertaken for Unesco a programme of research on "the distinctive character of the various national cultures and ideals" (4.311). Monographs in the "National Way of Life" series have been received on Australia, France, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Poland and Switzerland. Ten other monographs are in preparation on Canada, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, India, Lebanon, New Zealand, Pakistan, South Africa and the U.K.

The preparation of a first volume on the tensions arising from differences in legal systems has been entrusted to the Centre de Droit Comparé in France. Mr. Marc Ancel, Secretary-General of the Comparative Law Society and of the French Centre de Droit comparé will co-operate with corresponding institutes in Great Britain and the U.S.A. to produce a first volume dealing with tensions due to present differences between legal systems based on common law and those based on Roman law.

Study on Aggressive Nationalism (4.314)

8 experts under the leadership of Dr. Hadley Cantril (U.S.A.) have carried out a study of this question, which is in process of printing.

As part of the study of "modern methods... for changing mental

attitudes" (4.313), the New Education Fellowship is making a socio-psychological investigation into prejudice among teachers, and the manner in which teachers may correct their attitudes in this respect. Similarly, the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues (U.S.A.) is preparing a study on the measurement of prejudice. Other work in hand includes: the preparation of a model history textbook, under the direction of Professors Lucien Febvre of the College de France and Fernand Braudel of the Sorbonne, which will show in particular how extensive is the cultural borrowing of one people from another; a study of leadership by Professor Gardner Murphy of New York; a study of national loyalties involving international complications by Professor David Katz of Stockholm; a comprehensive volume on current research into techniques for changing attitudes, based on a study by Dr. O. Klineberg (U.S.A.) published in a special issue of the Bulletin of the Social Science Research Council; a work by the New Zealand expert, Professor Ernest Beaglehole, on methods of information and their effect on various social groups; and one by Dr. A. Kaldegg (U.K.) giving the results of his researches on child types.

Dr. Henry Durant of the British Institute of Public Opinion is assembling in a single report the Public Opinion Surveys carried out in 8 countries (Australia, France, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, U.K. and U.S.A.) on the concepts the people of those countries entertain of their own and other nations (4.312). Parallel work on national stereotypes, with special attention to their nature and origin, particularly among children, is being carried out by expert investigators in the U.K., Switzerland, Lebanon, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

A small group of experts met at Unesco House in October to discuss the application of the study on tensions in Germany.

On the initiative of the Government of India, 9 universities in that country have set up expert committees on economics, political science, history, anthropology, sociology and psychology, to make local studies of certain tensions and to prepare reports for their Government; the latter has applied to Unesco for the services of an expert on psychology or sociology to assist in the local survey for 6 months. Professor Gardner Murphy (U.S.A.) has been appointed by Unesco to take charge of these studies and is now making his plans in consultation with American and Indian experts. As an example of technical assistance for psycho-social purposes, this project deserves special attention.

As the result of a conference held in Geneva last August by the International Union for the Scientific Investigation of Population Problems, under the chairmanship of Professor A. Landry (France), reports on the *cultural assimilation of immigrants* (4.315) are in course of publication.

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace organized a seminar in Paris last February on the relation between population problems and international tensions: the results of this work will be published.

During the course of the year, Unesco's work on Tensions has been brought to the notice of several learned societies which may associate themselves with it, including Oxford University, the Royal Society of Medicine in London, the Nobel Institute at Oslo, Stockholm and Oslo Universities, the Institute of Psychology of Paris University, the Eastern Psychological Association at Springfield, Mass. (U.S.A.), and the Belgian Society of Psychology.

The influence of *modern technology* upon the attitudes and mutual relationships of peoples (4.316) was discussed by 9 social science experts who met in Paris in April 1949 under the chairmanship of Mr. Stuart Chase (U.S.A.). A plan of research was worked out and is being put into effect.

Study of the *origins and techniques of Fascism* (4.33) : In close collaboration with Unesco, the Council on Philosophy and Humanistic Studies has been put in charge of this work. A preparatory commission comprising 7 experts from 5 countries met in Paris in June under the chairmanship of Mr. J. Rueff (Monaco) to draw up a general programme of work. Studies on the question were obtained from 3 authorities (one Italian and 2 German) to serve as a basis for discussion at the Conference. Further meetings took place in Monaco in November and in Paris in January when detailed plans were laid down for the preparation of a work in 3 parts as follows : (1) Studies of the philosophic basis of Fascism and National Socialism; (2) enquiries into the conditions which facilitated and were responsible for progress from theory and scientific doctrine to practice and policy; (3) enquiries into the techniques and the devices used for teaching this doctrine to the people of Germany and Italy in the period preceding the second world war.

Study of International Collaboration (4.4):

In collaboration with Member States and National Commissions, a study of the administrative problems raised by the participation of Governments in the work of international organizations, particularly the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies, has been undertaken. The International Institute of Administrative Sciences is preparing a number of reports on the operation of national administrations having relations with international organizations, for general discussion at the Congress of the Institute which will take place in 1950. Some 20 Governments have announced that they are preparing their contribution in accordance with work plans drawn up by the Unesco Secretariat. Reports have already been received from the Governments of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, U.S.A. and Switzerland. In view of the close relationship of this project with Ecosoc's work on implementation, steps have been taken to ensure close co-operation between the two Secretariats in the matter.

A meeting, attended by international officials, jurists, social psychologists and experts in international relations, was held in New York in January 1949 for the purpose of preparing plans for a study of the technique of international conferences. Two groups of conference observers were formed, one in Europe, the other in America, to follow international meetings on the spot. They were assisted in their task by officials of UN, WHO and the UN European Economic Commission. The first group followed the work of the Human Rights Commission at Lake Success, the second group attended the Second World Health Assembly in Rome. In December a meeting took place in Unesco House, attended by specialists from France, the Netherlands, U.K. and Switzerland, and representatives of WHO and the European Office of UN. The results of the two enquiries were considered, together with the conclusions of a third team which had attended the meetings in Geneva of the UN Economic Commission for Europe; recommendations were drawn up for a systematic programme of research concerning international conferences.

Methods in Political Science (4.2).

The final draft of a report and bibliography prepared by 48 experts from 28 countries is now ready. 50 papers and essays are included in the volume, which is divided into 3 parts: object and methodology of political science; articles on political theory; articles on special subjects: political institutions, parties, groups and public opinion, international relations, organization of teaching and research. An introduction and 3 indexes complete the work.

E. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

It is clear that many of Unesco's activities in the field of the arts can contribute indirectly to international understanding to the extent that they enable the artistic achievements of one culture to be made available to and appreciated by peoples of different cultural backgrounds. This is true in the fields of visual arts, the theatre and music; it is particularly true in connection with the translations project (page 37 above) which is designed to promote adequate translations of classics and contemporary works in literature, philosophy, the humanities and the social natural sciences so that works of enduring value shall become available to ever-widening circles of readers in different languages.

Similarly, the projects undertaken in collaboration with the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies, in particular the proposed scientific and cultural history of mankind and the study of the origins of fascism (page 36 above), should contribute to a better understanding, in the first case, of the inter-dependence of peoples and cultures and their contributions to the common heritage, and, in the second, of the processes by which peoples may be led into political errors by demagogic means.

In the autumn of 1949, a series of international meetings of philosophers, were held under the auspices of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies, and with the support of Unesco. These were: the Third Congress of French-speaking Philosophic Societies held at Neuchâtel in September under the Presidency of Prof. Reverdin (Switzerland) on the subject of "Freedom"; the Congress of Humanistic Studies, held in Rome and Florence in September under the Presidency of Prof. Castelli (Italy) on the subject of "Humanism and Political Science"; a symposium organized in October at Unesco House by the International Academy of the Philosophy of Science, on the subject of the philosophy of evolution; and a Congress on the Philosophy and Methodology of Science, held in Paris in October under the Presidency of Professors Bachelard and Borel (France), during which it was decided to found an International Union for the Philosophy of Science, affiliated both to ICSU and ICPHS.

At the request of Unesco, ICPHS made an enquiry from 200 editors of reviews specializing in humanistic studies, with regard to the possible founding of an international news review, to be devoted to current work in this particular field. In October a meeting was held at Unesco House to consider the possible adaptation of the review "Erasmus" for this purpose, under the patronage of the Council.

Of more direct influence upon understanding between peoples are the essays published around the theme of human rights (page 36 above), the reports under preparation on the results of the enquiry into the fundamental concepts of liberty, democracy, law and equality, and the projected comparative studies of cultures (page 37).

Mention should also be made of the handbook of cultural conventions which is about to appear, as successor to the collections of "intellectual agreements" published by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in 1938. This handbook will provide an up-to-date account of cultural relations today throughout the world and will place Unesco in a better position to consider means of widening and improving cultural relationships between nations.

Lastly, the group of activities dealing with libraries, books (in particular low-priced books), and book exchanges and international book coupons all have a contribution to make to improved international understanding, since they provide greater numbers of people with opportunities for acquiring knowledge of the achievements of the mind.

F. EXCHANGE of PERSONS

The dissemination of information and the promotion of programmes of international educational exchange and opportunities for study abroad is carried on with two main objectives in view: to encourage a more equal distribution of knowledge and technical skill among the nations of the world; and through encouraging the careful administration of programmes to make possible an ever increasing number of personal contacts and intellectual exchanges from which more effective inter-cultural understanding can grow. Unesco's work in exchange of persons is not built on the assumption that personal contacts between men and women of different cultures will of themselves build greater tolerance or a greater propensity for mutual give and take. Rather, it believes that international educational programmes, if carefully planned can supply the requisite framework in which scholars, students, technicians and workers can increase not only their technical skills but develop that insight and understanding of other peoples on which more effective peace can be constructed. The continuing study of the administrative and planning problems of all types of international educational programmes, the study of ways of evaluating these programmes for their more effective development, the study of barriers which impede the flow of persons for educational purposes with a view to developing recommendations for their elimination—all these activities represent an effort to improve the quality as well as the quantity of international educational programmes so that individual beneficiaries can gain the highest benefit from them in the personal as well as the larger international sense.

G. MASS COMMUNICATIONS.

While encouraging the development of press, radio and film activities throughout the world, Unesco also seeks to employ the facilities they offer

for the purposes laid down in its Constitution. It accordingly encourages directors and producers, through discussion and the supply of material, to take due account of the services to be rendered to international understanding in the fields of education, science and culture. It also keeps them informed of its own activities and supplies them with appropriate material ready for immediate use.

Press.

Since 15 July 1949, under the heading of "Unesco Features", Unesco has established 2 separate and mutually complementary services—(1) A fortnightly press service in the form of a bulletin directly addressed to the editors of some 3,000 publications. The aim of this publication is to supply articles and news items to provincial newspapers and papers appearing in territories with comparatively limited technical and financial resources. Basic documentation is also furnished through the bulletin to international press agencies, newspapers published in large cities and to independent writers. (2) A special service, the main purpose of which is to feed periodicals and the leading columns of the daily papers. Sometimes the service buys the right to reproduce published articles so as to secure a world circulation for documents closely connected with Unesco's aims.

Over 2,000 copies of "Unesco Features" are now distributed for free publication in 98 countries, territories and colonies. The greatest interest is shown by colonial editors, some of whom have requested further information about the articles published, or documentation about Unesco.

Photo-stories about the distressed children of Europe, prepared from photographs supplied by Unesco, have appeared in magazines in 6 countries having a total circulation of more than 8,000,000 copies. A series of articles on "The Challenge of Cancer", obtained from the "New York Herald Tribune" has been taken up enthusiastically in 12 countries or territories. More than 50 requests for the reprint of these articles have been received from hospitals, medical institutes, industrial firms and individuals in 8 different countries.

Radio.

The "Unesco World Review" has appeared regularly every week since 19 February 1949; it is sent in script form in English, French and Spanish to radio stations all over the world, and is broadcast in whole or in part in 40 countries. 52 countries and territories now use radio material sent them by the Secretariat. Programmes in 12 different languages are broadcast in the Unesco House Studio. Wide publicity was given to Unesco's 4th General Conference, programmes in 18 languages having been sent out to 47 countries and territories. Arrangements were made for direct transmissions twice weekly between the studios at Unesco and Lake Success, for the broadcasting on the United Nations network of news, talks and interviews on the Conference in English and Spanish.

Under the title "The Voice of Five Continents", the Secretariat produces a series of 12 15-minute broadcasts, built around a single theme: "the peoples of the world can communicate through music". In each broadcast a very simple dialogue in the form of short questions and answers explains one of the basic principles of Unesco. The musical illustrations are taken from folk music of different countries and from the musical

classics. Requests for these programmes have been received from France, Indo-China, Morocco, Monaco, Switzerland, Canada, the Lebanon and Luxembourg.

A special effort was made to disseminate on a large scale the programmes drawn up for the anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Copies of the Director-General's address were sent to 295 broadcasting stations in 6 different languages; a 15-minute "dialogue" programme was communicated to 270 stations, and a 30-minute programme in German sent to Germany, Austria and Switzerland.

A broadcast programme of 30 minutes to celebrate Einstein's 70th birthday, made up of talks by Niels Bohr, Arthur Compton and Jacques Hadamard, was sent to the station of all Member States and broadcast by many countries.

A Consultative Committee on *School Broadcasting*, composed of experts and observers from 10 different countries, met at Unesco House in June, under the chairmanship of Mr. R. Dovaz (Switzerland), to advise Unesco on the preparation of a publication on school broadcasting. In pursuance of the Committee's recommendations, Unesco has assembled documentary material on school broadcasting services in some dozen countries.

The Radio Programme Sub-Commission, composed of experts from Belgium, Brazil, France, India, Switzerland, U.K. and U.S.A. met at Unesco House in May under the chairmanship of Mr. Fleischman (Belgium). The Committee stressed that both its members and their respective organizations had observed that the Radio Unit had for some months past shown new activity and had succeeded in putting into effect many of the earlier resolutions. It congratulated Unesco on the standard of its work and the results already achieved, and recommended that it be given all the necessary facilities not only for continuing, but also for intensifying its activity.

The Industrial and Commercial Radio Fair, held in Zurich in August, adopted as one of its themes "Radio as an aid to international understanding", illustrated with auditory and visual material prepared by Unesco. The Swiss National Commission for Unesco collaborated in this event, which included broadcasts in German, French and Italian. As far as is known, this is the first time that an industrial and commercial fair of this nature has devoted such a large amount of time and energy to an international organization.

Film.

With financial assistance from Unesco, a Swiss film company has produced a multi-lingual 4-reel sound film on the re-education of children belonging to war-devastated countries in Europe. All takings from the showing of the film will be paid into a fund for the re-education of European children. Pictures have also been taken by an American Company on the reconstruction of schools and libraries in war-devastated countries in Europe, and on various volunteer camps in Europe to which young Americans have come to work. This material will be used in films to show the needs of Europe and the efforts which are being made to repair the ravages of war. On the basis of material supplied by Unesco, the "March of Time" series has also filmed scenes in various European countries showing the reconstruction work already accomplished and the needs that remain to be met.

French film companies have made a film about an international work camp in Holland and have undertaken a big documentary on events occurring during the first half of the century in education, science and culture, and on the effects which these events may lead to during the second half of the century.

In response to requests from many parts of the world, information has been supplied about films at present available for fundamental education, the popularization of science and the educational use of the cinema. The Educational Cinema Committee of the U.S. National Commission has collected and sent to all Member States a selection of books, articles and catalogues on the educational use of the cinema.

At Unesco's request, 2 newsreel companies included in their regular newsreel series some features of the meeting of experts on Braille which was held at Unesco House in December. The first anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was also celebrated on the film. Unesco's "short" entitled "The Rights of Man, Children's Rights" was shown simultaneously in 24 cinemas in the Paris area. Steps have been taken for the international circulation of this film, and filmstrips on the same subject are in course of production.

By an arrangement made with a Belgian publisher, an illustrated international catalogue containing articles on art films has been printed in English and French.

In association with WHO, a catalogue is being prepared of films dealing with the health and welfare of children.

In collaboration with the Film and Visual Information Division of the UN Information Department, an international catalogue has been published which lists some 1,500 films about the subjects discussed at the UN Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Natural Resources. A report has also been prepared on subjects which might be filmed in order to draw public attention to the problems of the world's resources.

Discussion of leading themes.

During 1949 a world-wide discussion campaign has been built around the theme of "Food and People".

Over 100 articles on this theme have already appeared in the newspapers and magazines of 17 countries. Special features have been written for newspapers in Venezuela and other Latin-American countries, in Africa and the Middle East and Asia. The publication of popular pamphlets and the organization of a discussion campaign have been undertaken in the U.S.A. The first pamphlet in the series has been published in Dutch, and orders have been received for pamphlets from countries which include West Africa, Algeria, Belgium, Honduras, Italy, New Zealand, Switzerland, and the Union of South Africa. Using documentation supplied by Unesco, the "United Nations News" in Great Britain printed a 13-page story on Food and People.

Unesco World Review included a Food and People talk every fourth week, recorded programmes have been sent out to certain countries which have been using Unesco discs; special radio programmes have been based on Unesco documentation in Brazil, Canada, the Philippines, Uruguay, U.S.A. and the U.K., and Radiodiffusion Française announced a series of 24 lectures on the topic in the autumn.

Discussions were organized at the 1949 annual conferences of the Associations for the Advancement of Science in France, Italy, South Africa and the U.K., 2 conferences were held on the subject by the British Association of Scientific Workers, and in India discussions were arranged by the Science Congress Association and the Shri Jijimata Education Society. The Royal Society, in close conjunction with the U.K. National Commission, prepared a roster of 16 filmstrips and lecture notes for use in secondary schools.

Ten national Library Associations, with the help of a Unesco-produced leaflet addressed to local librarians, urged participation in the campaign, using libraries as focal points in this communal activity.

The Non-Governmental Organizations have been brought into the campaign. The World Federation of Workers' Educational Associations and the International Y.M.C.A.s among others, have incorporated the Food and People theme in their work programmes for 1949. WFUNA has undertaken a 3-fold programme through its national associations for political scientists and economists, teachers and the general public. Intensive training courses for discussion leaders have been given by the British United Nations Association and its educational branch, the Council for Education in World Citizenship. A wide range of local activities including exhibitions, lecture programmes and holiday schools are taking place under the auspices of UN Associations in Australia, Cuba, Denmark, Finland, Italy and the Union of South Africa.

Exhibitions.

In September, during the 4th General Conference, Unesco opened an exhibition on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the Musée Galliera, made available by the French Government. It closed on 31 December after having been visited by 16,000 persons including 6,000 schoolchildren.

Man's slow emancipation and his gradual mastery of nature and himself were illustrated by a set of panels: the first tools, the first forms of cultivation, the first affirmations of moral laws and the later conquest of civic and political rights, illustrated the contribution of all peoples, nations and civilizations to the sum total of Human Rights. Another set of illustrations showed recent violations of these rights by the totalitarian countries, the wars which resulted therefrom and the establishment of the United Nations. The "Treasure Room" contained the originals of great historical documents upon which are founded the laws and guarantees now enjoyed by the citizens of different countries. A last room was devoted to the duties which each must fulfil if Human Rights are to become and to remain a reality for all.

Measures have been taken to make the Exhibition known all over the world. Applications have been received from Great Britain, Italy, Uruguay and the French-occupied zone in Germany for the reproduction or reassembling of the Exhibition. Plans on a more or less ambitious scale are also under study in the U.S.A., Israel and Pakistan. The French National Commission is arranging for part of the Exhibition to be displayed in the provinces. A more modest exhibition on the same subject has been sent to Haiti, for use in the Fundamental Education Pilot Project there.

Unesco is installing some semi-permanent mural displays of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in a number of Paris schools.

As part of a popular exhibition organized in Paris between 26 November and 15 December, entitled "Salon de l'Enfance", the Secretariat illustrated the rôle and purposes of Unesco in the world.

An exhibition on the "Rôle of Unesco" was prepared and sent to Berne in December: it will tour the main towns of Switzerland. Finally, arrangements have been made for the showing in Germany of the exhibition "Unesco", which opened in Amsterdam in November, and the Secretariat has supplied the independent Unesco Centre in Amsterdam with a small travelling exhibition on "Reconstruction".

CHAPTER III

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

I. UNITED NATIONS AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

IN conformity with the directives laid down by the General Conference at its Third Session, co-ordination with the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies has become increasingly the rule in Unesco's activities.

This consideration has been apparent both in the preparation and in the execution of the Programme, and has also been the explanation of a number of administrative and financial measures.

As decided, the Programme adopted at the Third Session of the General Conference was immediately forwarded to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to the Directors-General of the Specialized Agencies for their comments. Subsequently the Secretary-General's comments were of great value in the development of projects of common interest. The same method will be applied this year as regards the draft programme for 1951 as finally approved by the Executive Board; this will afford a basis for the attainment of the greatest possible degree of initial co-ordination.

In the case of the 1950 Programme, it was felt that no useful purpose would be served by following the above procedure, having regard to the slightness of the differences between the 1950 and the 1949 Programmes and the extremely brief interval between the Fourth and Fifth Sessions of the General Conference.

In addition, Unesco has endeavoured to make a still more effective contribution to the general effort of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. Thus the Executive Board, at its Nineteenth Session, made a close examination of the recommendations in resolution 310 (IV) (Proliferation and Overlapping of the Programmes of the United Nations and of the Specialized Agencies) and in resolution 311 A, B and C (Budgets of the Specialized Agencies for 1950) adopted by the General Assembly at its Fourth Session. The Board decided to submit a report to the Fifth Session of the General Conference on the issues of interest to Unesco raised in resolution 310, and considered a series of measures for solving satisfactorily the problems mentioned in resolution 311, more particularly those concerning contributions of Member States. More detailed information on this subject will be found in Chapter V of the present report.

A. UNITED NATIONS

1. AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

At its Sixteenth Session held in June 1949, the Executive Board of Unesco authorized the Director-General to comply with the request for comments

on the United Nations-Unesco Agreement, received from the Secretary-General of the United Nations in accordance with Article XXII of that Agreement and with resolutions 50 (I) and 124 (II) of the General Assembly.

At its IXth Session, the Economic and Social Council examined this Agreement and the comments forwarded by the Director-General of Unesco, and decided that no alteration of the text was necessary (resolution 259/C).

Thereafter the General Conference of Unesco, at its Fourth Session, adopted the following resolution:

“The General Conference,

Having considered the Report presented by the Director-General concerning the Agreement between the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as required in Article XXII of that instrument,

Considering that the Agreement has provided a satisfactory instrument for ensuring full and increasing co-operation between the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in the spirit of Articles 55, 57, 58, 63 and 64 of the Charter of the United Nations, and of Article X of the Constitution of Unesco,

Noting that the Economic and Social Council at its Ninth Session, having reviewed the Agreement as required by Article XXII, decided that no modification was required in the text of the Agreement,

Noting further that the agreed interpretation of Article XXII of the Agreement, proposed by the Director-General and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, was concurred in by the Economic and Social Council on the same occasion,

Approves the maintenance of the Agreement in its present form, subject to the interpretation of Article XXII referred to, until such time as the United Nations on the one hand, or the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the other, may propose a revision of any part thereof”.

2. PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

During the year 1949 the Secretary-General of the United Nations informed the Director-General of the accession of India, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Norway and Denmark to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, and of their decision to apply that Convention in Unesco's case.

3. LIAISON AND MUTUAL REPRESENTATION

The Unesco Office for liaison with the United Nations, opened in 1946, has continued, with limited staff, to deal with the numerous problems involved in the co-ordination of the relations between the Unesco Secretariat and the various services of the United Nations, and in Unesco's representation at a large number of conferences and meetings at Lake Success on various subjects of direct interest to the Organization.

In addition, arrangements have been made for Unesco to be represented, whenever necessary and at the highest possible level, at meetings held in Europe and other parts of the world.

Thus the Director-General took part in the discussions of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in May 1949, and himself presented to the Ninth Session of the Economic and Social Council, at Geneva, Unesco's previous Report (1948-1949) to the United Nations, as well as Unesco's plans for participation in the scheme for technical assistance to under-developed countries. The Deputy Director-General and high officials of the Organization attended the most important meetings, some which, like the Fifth Session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, and the International Labour Organization's Asiatic Conference, were held in areas at a considerable distance from Unesco's headquarters.

In return, the presence in Europe of numerous members of the United Nations Secretariat resulted in Unesco receiving visits from high officials of the parent Organization, including the Assistant Secretary-General of the Department of Social Affairs and the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.

Annex XI contains a list of the principal meetings of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies at which Unesco was represented during 1949.

4. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

During 1949 Unesco endeavoured to respond to a number of appeals made to the Specialized Agencies by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

(a) Dissemination of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Mention was made, on page 15 of the previous Report to the United Nations (1948-1949), of the adoption by the Third Session of Unesco's General Conference of resolution 8.1, immediately following the approval of the Declaration by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

In conformity with this resolution, Unesco has endeavoured to disseminate the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on as large a scale as possible.

The Organization arranged, more particularly, an Exhibition on Human Rights, which was held in Paris at the Musée Galliera during the last three months of 1949. The exhibits collected for this purpose have since been used for travelling exhibitions in the Member States of Unesco.

In reply to an appeal by the Director-General at the beginning of 1949, more than 40 Member States have sent details of the steps taken by them to commemorate in every suitable way, especially in educational establishments, the anniversary (10 December) of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

In addition, a special message from the Director-General was issued to the press and radio of the world on the occasion of this anniversary.

With a view to assisting Member States to include the Declaration in their programmes of Teaching about the United Nations, Unesco has compiled a manual for the use of teachers, which will be published in 1950.

During 1949 Unesco published a number of works on the principles set forth in Articles 26 and 27 of the Declaration (right to education, freedom of science, problems of copyright).

Lastly, a number of non-governmental organizations enjoying consultative status with Unesco are effectively seconding its efforts in this field.

These activities will, of course, be continued in 1950, in accordance with the desire expressed by the General Conference at its Fourth Session (see Annex IV, resolution 8.1).

(b) Dissemination of the Convention against Genocide.

On the closing day of the Fourth Session of the General Conference of Unesco, the United States delegation asked whether Unesco would concert with the United Nations with a view to creating an improved understanding of the Genocide Convention which had been unanimously adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 9 December 1948 (resolution 260 (III)), and suggested that Unesco might promote a study of the Convention through its National Commissions and make it better known through its Mass Communication activities. The President of the General Conference said that the Conference would certainly take note of the suggestion that had been made and that he, personally, was sure that, since the activities proposed fell so clearly within the general framework of Unesco's work in relation to the Declaration of Human Rights, the Executive Board and the Director-General would be pleased to study every possibility of giving effect to the suggestion made.

In consequence, the Director-General, after consulting the Secretary-General of the United Nations, submitted to the Nineteenth Session of the Executive Board the following proposals, which were approved:

- (i) An appeal to National Commissions for an effort, in consultation with United Nations Information Centres, to promote understanding of the Convention;
- (ii) The inclusion of the subject of the Convention among the topics already treated in the joint United Nations and Unesco project on teaching about the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies;
- (iii) The inclusion of information about the Genocide Convention in connexion with Unesco's publicity for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

(c) Relief for Refugees in the Middle East

Particulars of the resolution on this matter passed by the Third Session of the General Conference, and of the first steps taken, in close co-operation with the United Nations, to afford educational assistance to refugees in the Middle East, were included in the previous report (page 16). In applying its educational programme in this field, Unesco has maintained co-operation with the organizations which were entrusted by the United Nations with the task of organizing relief. Details on the development of these activities in 1949 (opening of schools, supply of school material, etc.) will be found in Chapter II, page 65 of the present report.

The feasibility of continued participation in the co-ordinated scheme for assistance after 1 April, provided for by resolution 302 (IV) of the General Assembly of the United Nations, and the conditions for such participation, were considered at a meeting held at Geneva on 17 December 1949. At its Nineteenth Session the Executive Board approved a supplementary appropriation for the continuance of Unesco's relief work until the end of 1950.

(d) *Non-Self-Governing Territories*

In virtue of Article 73 (e) of the Charter, the Third Plenary Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted resolution 221 (III) on co-operation by the Specialized Agencies, which contained the following provisions:

"The General Assembly

1.....

Has also noted the explanations furnished by the representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the services which that organization is providing in non-self-governing territories with the consent of the Members responsible for the administration of these territories;

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General to keep in close touch with the Secretariats of the Specialized Agencies with a view to seeking their counsel and assistance in the preparation of his analyses of information transmitted under Article 73 (e) of the Charter;

3. *Invites* the Specialized Agencies to examine the relevant sections of the Standard Form with which they are specially concerned, with a view to the revision of this Form;

4. *Invites* the Specialized Agencies to inform any special committee which the General Assembly may appoint of the progress of any work undertaken by them which includes within its scope economic, social and educational conditions affecting non-self-governing territories;

5. *Further invites* the appropriate Specialized Agencies to make such comments on the analyses prepared by the Secretary-General as they may feel will be helpful to the consideration of these analyses".

In compliance with paragraph 3 of the above resolution, Unesco forwarded to the Secretary-General of the United Nations its suggestions for the revision of the Standard Form designed for the guidance of Member States in the preparation of data for transmission as provided in Article 73 (e) of the Charter. These suggestions are in the hands of the Member States attending the Fifth Session of the General Conference of Unesco (document 5C/OXR/5, Annex III).

In accordance with paragraph 4 of the same resolution, Unesco further sent the Secretary-General a memorandum on those of its activities likely to be of interest to the members of the Special Committee of 1949.

Unesco made no comment on the analyses prepared by the Secretary-General on educational conditions as shown in the summaries of information transmitted under the terms of Article 73 (e).

During 1949 the Secretariat of Unesco was represented on, and took part in the work of, the Special Committee of the General Assembly for the consideration of data forwarded under the terms of Article 73 (e).

At its Fourth Session the General Assembly adopted certain resolutions on the basis of this Committee's report, regarding the progress of education in non-self-governing territories.

One of these resolutions (329 [IV]) requests Unesco to undertake a general study of the question of the languages of indigenous peoples in non-self-governing territories, and more particularly of the measures which might be taken to secure the use at the earliest possible date of vernacular tongues as vehicles for instruction in the schools.

A further resolution (330 [IV]) requests Unesco to forward, to those of its Members administering non-self-governing territories, the fullest

possible information on methods of combating illiteracy which are likely to be successful in such territories, and to send a yearly report to the United Nations on such methods and on the extent to which the Member States concerned have had recourse to Unesco's services in connexion with the battle against illiteracy in the various non-self-governing territories.

Lastly, under resolution 331 (IV) on international economic, social and educational collaboration with regard to non-self-governing territories, the Specialized Agencies are requested to forward annually to the United Nations details of the progress of work connected with problems of higher education which might be of use to non-self-governing territories, and to report to what extent those Agencies have lent their assistance in any particular non-self-governing territory.

The General Conference of Unesco will, at its Fifth Session, consider the steps to be taken to comply with these various requests.

In conformity with Article X of the Agreement between the United Nations and Unesco and with the special resolutions adopted by the Third General Conference of Unesco at Beirut (Report to the United Nations, 1948-49, page 73), the Director-General of Unesco has been constantly concerned to offer the help and advice of Unesco, on matters within its competence, to such authorities as might need them in connexion with the administration of the non-self-governing territories for which they are responsible. Following a number of such requests, practical work has been carried out for the benefit of some non-self-governing territories, e.g. direct assistance to certain territories through relief funds collected by Unesco, bibliographical services through which the urgent needs of libraries in several such territories have been met, travelling exhibition of school textbooks used in non-self-governing territories, application of the Book Coupon Scheme to such territories, offers of scholarships or fellowships and of information thereon, survey of the territories' needs in the matter of the press, the radio and the film, etc.

5. THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

(a) *Request for Membership by Ceylon*

At its Eighth Session the Economic and Social Council examined Ceylon's application for admission to Unesco, forwarded to it under the terms of Article II of the Agreement between the United Nations and Unesco. On this subject the Council adopted the following resolution (213 [VIII]):

"The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the application regarding the admission of Ceylon to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, transmitted by that Organization to the Council in accordance with Article II of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Decides to inform the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization that it has no objection to the admission of Ceylon to the Organization."

(b) *Co-operation in Programme Matters*

The important question of Unesco's participation in the expanded scheme for technical assistance to under-developed countries is the subject of a special chapter in this report (Chapter V).

In addition, close co-operation has been maintained with the Council in a number of fields of common interest. In this connexion the following projects are of special interest.

(i) *Measures to be adopted in consequence of the earthquake in Ecuador*

The Council's resolution 254 (IX) expressed the hope that the Specialized Agencies would devote all the necessary attention to the urgent problems raised by this disaster. In the light of this recommendation, the Fourth Session of the General Conference of Unesco passed a resolution instructing the Director-General "to co-operate actively with the United Nations and other Specialized Agencies concerned with the victims of the recent earthquake in Ecuador". A number of steps were taken to this end in close contact with the Secretariat of the United Nations, more particularly (a) an appeal to the countries of Latin America for the provision of school textbooks; (b) the allocation by the Nineteenth Session of the Executive Board of a sum of \$4,000 for the rebuilding of schools; (c) an approach by Unesco to its Member States with a view to the allocation of a number of scholarships or fellowships to Ecuador.

(ii) *Teaching about the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies*

In pursuance of resolution 137 (II) of the General Assembly, Unesco submitted to the Economic and Social Council a report on its activities in this field (see document E/1100). Having considered this report, the Council adopted at its Eighth Session, a resolution (203) requesting the Secretary-General and Unesco to continue to collaborate closely in encouraging such teaching.

Details of the steps taken to give effect to this request, including the allocation of Unesco scholarships or fellowships, are given in Chapter II of the present report.

(iii) *Educational Statistics*

In co-operation with the Statistical Office of the United Nations, Unesco has undertaken to collect and analyze statistics showing the present situation regarding education throughout the world.

(iv) *Questions concerning the Educational Rights of Women*

In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the General Conference at its Third Session with a view to giving effect to the wish expressed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolutions 120 (VI) B. and (VII) F., the Director-General of Unesco made a special point of the Organization co-operating in the work of the Third Session of the Commission on the Status of Women. The Council, having at its Ninth Session considered Unesco's suggestions for an enquiry into the *de facto* situation regarding women's education, adopted a resolution (242, B) asking the Secretary-General and Unesco to co-operate in this study.

In response to this resolution, a committee of non-governmental women's organizations met at Unesco House between 5 and 7 December 1949, a representative of the United Nations taking an active part. Details of the results of this meeting and of the other steps taken by Unesco in this field are given in Chapter II of the present report.

(v) *International Laboratories*

In conformity with resolution 160 adopted by the Council at its Seventh Session, a committee of experts in the basic sciences was convened jointly by the United Nations and Unesco in August 1949 to examine, in consultation with other Specialized Agencies, the question of setting up international research laboratories. The findings of this committee are the subject of a report submitted to the Council by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

(vi) *United Nations Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources*

In response to an invitation by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Unesco participated, for the purposes within its competence, in the preparations for and the proceedings of this conference. In addition, close co-operation between the Secretariats of the two Organizations made it possible to hold concurrently, in the same locality, a technical conference on the protection of nature, convened jointly by Unesco and the International Union for the Protection of Nature.

(vii) *Prevention of Discrimination*

To meet the wish expressed by the Sixth Session of the Economic and Social Council (E/C IV.4 Sub. 2/90), a memorandum on activities undertaken or contemplated by Unesco in this connexion in the fields of education and the social sciences was submitted to the Second Session of the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities. Further, at its Fourth Session the General Conference of Unesco adopted a series of resolutions (4.2) Annex IV instructing the Director-General to study and disseminate scientific data concerning questions of race. The implementation of these resolutions and the development of Unesco's other activities in the matter of the prevention of discrimination made it possible, in January 1950, to make a more extensive contribution to the work of the Sub-Commission (Third Session), which recommended a draft resolution to the Council for adoption. Chapter II of the present report gives details of the steps taken.

(viii) *Study of International Co-operation*

(a) The enquiry undertaken by Unesco into the technique of international conferences was conducted in close co-operation with the United Nations, the experts appointed for this purpose having followed the proceedings of a number of United Nations organs, more particularly the Commission on Human Rights and a number of technical committees of the Economic Commission for Europe. The experts also attended the Second World Health Assembly.

(b) Unesco kept in touch with the Secretariat of the United Nations over the preparation and conduct of the study of "national administration in relation to international organizations" which it undertook in 1948 in co-operation with the International Institute of Administrative Sciences. This investigation will enable a contribution to be made to the work undertaken by the United Nations in pursuance of the Economic and Social Council's resolution 255 (IX) regarding the "implementation of recommendations on economic and social matters".

(ix) *Translation of the Classics*

At its Eighth Session the Council noted with satisfaction (resolution 204 (VIII)) the report submitted by Unesco on its work in this field. Details on the further course of these activities in 1949 will be found in Chapter II of the present report.

(x) *Study of Social Problems affecting the Aboriginal Populations and other under-developed social groups in countries of the American Continent*

Following the decisions taken on this subject by the General Assembly (resolution 275 (III)) and by the Economic and Social Council (resolution 245 (IX)), the General Conference of Unesco, at its Fourth Session, adopted a resolution (5.53) instructing the Director-General to co-operate with the United Nations in this field.

(xi) *Exchange of Persons*

Unesco has continued to keep in the closest touch with the United Nations in the execution of its programme in this field (preparation of the volume "Study Abroad", co-ordination of fellowship programmes, etc.) (see Chapter II, pp. 42, 56-59).

(xii) *Freedom of Information*

(a) To maintain the close co-operation built up in this field, the General Conference of Unesco, at its Third Session, instructed the Director-General to "offer the services of Unesco to the United Nations in matters concerning freedom of information, and particularly by the publication of reports and the conduct of studies which will assist the work of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information" (resolution 7.2212).

At its Eighth Session the Economic and Social Council, in prolonging the mandate of the Sub-Commission, decided "that in planning its programme of work, the Sub-Commission shall take into account section 7.2212 of the Programme of Unesco as adopted by the Third General Conference of Unesco, which the Council notes with approval, in order to utilize as fully as possible the assistance which Unesco has agreed to make available" (resolution 197 (VIII)).

In conformity with this decision, the Third Session of the Sub-Commission adopted a resolution defining the "appropriate methods for ensuring close liaison between the Sub-Commission and Unesco", which was incorporated in the report of which the Council took cognizance in its resolution 240 (IX). The measures taken in co-operation with the United Nations Sub-Commission for the application of these methods are set out in detail in Chapter II of the present report.

(b) After considering the resolutions in the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information, the Council adopted, at its Ninth Session, the three following resolutions which directly affect Unesco:

The first (241/J) expresses the Council's satisfaction "with the work at present being undertaken and extended by Unesco in this field in co-operation with the Regional Economic Commissions and the interested Specialized Agencies" in connexion with the technical needs of war-devastated countries and of underdeveloped countries in the matter of freedom of information, and more particularly with its conclusions

regarding newsprint. The resolution further asks that this cooperation be continued. The steps taken by Unesco in this field so far as regional co-operation and co-ordination with other Specialized Agencies are concerned are set out below.

The second (241/L) expresses the Council's satisfaction at noting that Unesco is concerned to enable the general public to obtain wireless receiving sets at low prices. An investigation is at present proceeding in this matter.

The third (241/M) takes note of Unesco's work directed towards the establishment of an International Institute of Press and Information, and expresses the hope that such an institute will be set up in the near future. The results of the enquiry undertaken among journalists' associations throughout the world with a view to the establishment of this institute will be submitted to the General Conference of Unesco at its Fifth Session.

(c) *Co-operation with the Regional Economic Commissions*

Economic Commission for Europe

Unesco has continued to co-operate with the Commission in its endeavours to reduce the economic obstacles to the free flow of information and in the application of Resolution 241/J (IX) of the Economic and Social Council. Arrangements for this purpose have been concluded with the Commission's Secretariat. Unesco has further shared in the preparations for, and work of, a meeting on building documentation.

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

(i) *Available Resources in Educational, Scientific and Cultural Material*

Following preliminary contacts, arrangements were concluded in July 1949 with the Secretariat of this Commission with a view to aiding countries within the Commission's area to meet their own needs in educational, scientific and cultural material. Proposals by Unesco for co-ordinated action in this field were later discussed at the Fifth Session of the Commission in October 1949 and a resolution on co-operation with Unesco was approved, providing, among other things, for the formation of a joint working party to examine the best ways of putting Unesco's suggestions into practice. This body held its first meeting at New Delhi in December 1949 and laid down the main lines for an enquiry into what the region needed to import and what it could export; the results of this enquiry will be considered at a second meeting fixed for the end of March 1950.

Concurrently, the Economic Commission for Europe has agreed to circulate the same questionnaire with a view to exchanging information on European sources of supply and the needs of the countries of East Asia.

(ii) *Industrial Development*

In conformity with the resolution adopted on this matter by the Commission at its Fifth Session, Unesco has agreed to assist, through its Field Science Co-operation Offices, in an enquiry into geological and industrial research laboratories situated in this region and in Member States adjoining it.

(iii) *Education*

Up to a point, and so far as it is competent to do so, Unesco has co-operated in the collection of statistics on education and vocational training in the area, and in the analysis of the data assembled by the Commission relating to those sectors of economic development whose advance is retarded by lack of specialized personnel.

Economic Commission for Latin America

At the date of writing, an exchange of views is taking place with the Secretariat of the Commission with a view to arriving at directives for joint action similar to those already adopted in the case of the other Regional Economic Commissions.

4. TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

The General Conference, at its Third Session, recommended that Unesco should continue to co-operate fully with the United Nations as regards the problems involved by Unesco's work in trust territories.

The Secretariat of Unesco was represented at the Trusteeship Council during its Fourth and Fifth Sessions, held at Lake Success in 1949, and during its Sixth Session, held at Geneva at the beginning of 1950.

In its Resolution 47 (IV), adopted on 1 March 1949, the Trusteeship Council recommended that the Specialized Agencies should examine the annual reports of the powers administering trust territories, with a view to submitting any remarks and suggestions which they considered might assist the Council's work.

In accordance with the terms of this resolution, Unesco received from the Secretary-General of the United Nations the six reports for 1948 on trust territories in Africa. Unesco analysed these reports and prepared certain comments which were submitted to the Sixth Session of the Council. The delegates attending this session indicated their appreciation of, and interest in, these comments and the Chairman asked Unesco's representative to keep the members of the Council informed of the results of certain experiments in the use of native languages for primary education, of which mention had been made by that representative.

Under Resolution 110 (V), adopted by the Council at its Fifth Session, Unesco was requested to supply the Administering Authorities with full details of all fellowships and refresher grants and of the conditions attaching to them, while the Administering Authorities themselves were asked by the Council to co-operate with Unesco in the planning and execution of fellowship programmes for trust territories.

Unesco received a considerable amount of information in this connexion from the Administering Authorities concerned, and drew up a memorandum for the Secretary-General of the United Nations describing the various existing opportunities for the inhabitants of trust territories to participate in a fellowship scheme. The memorandum was distributed (with the second edition of "Study Abroad", the international handbook of fellowships) to the members of the Trusteeship Council for consideration during the discussion on the development of education in those territories, included in the agenda for this session.

B. SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

The excellent relations between Unesco and the International Labour Organization were maintained and extended during 1949.

Following a decision taken at its Third Session on contacts with labour organizations, the General Conference of Unesco adopted, at its Fourth Session, a resolution in this connexion whose implementation implies the closest contact with the International Labour Organization.

In addition, Unesco, with the United Nations and other Specialized Agencies concerned, took part in a joint meeting convened by the Director-General of the International Labour Office on questions of labour, migration and employment, and supplied the International Labour Organization with information on studies relating to the problem of the cultural assimilation of immigrants.

On the educational side, Unesco was consulted by the International Labour Organization in connexion with the drafting of a convention on vocational guidance. In its turn, the International Labour Organization took an active part in the International Conference on Adult Education held in Denmark between 16 and 25 June 1949. Generally speaking, the respective spheres of the two organizations in the educational field have been very satisfactorily defined.

As regards exchanges of persons, Unesco and the International Labour Office have co-operated to good effect on the subject of fellowships. More particularly, a prominent place was given to the International Labour Organizations in both volumes of "Study Abroad". Finally, under Article III of the Agreement between the two organizations, a joint committee of ILO and Unesco experts was convened in February 1950 to examine programmes for the international interchange, for educational and cultural purposes, of farm and industrial workers.

Views were also exchanged on the question of workers' leisure hours.

At the regional level, the International Labour Organization and Unesco have undertaken to submit jointly, to the Government of India, a memorandum on the needs of Asia as regards vocational training, so that this question may be covered by the fellowship programme for India. The memorandum is based on investigations conducted by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and by the International Labour Organization. In addition, the ILO took part in the seminar on adult education in rural communities organized in India by Unesco and the Government of that country in November 1949, while Unesco was represented at the important regional conferences arranged by the International Labour Organization in Ceylon and Montevideo.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

Close co-operation has been maintained with the Food and Agriculture Organization under the terms of the agreement between the two bodies.

A number of important joint activities were undertaken, of which the following should receive special mention:

(a) The Director-General of Unesco forwarded to the Preparatory Conference on World Wood-Pulp Problems, convened by FAO and the

Canadian Government (Montreal, 25 April-15 May 1949), a message based on the conclusions and recommendations of the Commission on Technical Needs in 1947 and 1948; the message drew attention of the world shortage of newsprint. FAO having subsequently embarked on a world survey of needs in products derived from wood-pulp and more especially in paper, in which Unesco agreed to co-operate, the respective tasks of the two organizations in this matter were defined at a meeting held at Geneva in June.

(b) Throughout 1949 the two organizations continued to co-operate in the "Food and People" project.

(c) On the educational side, FAO took an active part in the preparation for, and work of, the Mysore seminar held between 2 November and 14 December 1949 on adult education in rural communities, and was also represented at the literacy seminar held at Quitandinha (Brazil) between 27 July and 2 September 1949.

(d) During 1949 Unesco shared with FAO the running expenses of the library of the former International Institute of Agriculture in Rome.

(e) Close contact has been maintained with FAO in the matter of fellowships and exchanges.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Close and cordial contact has been maintained with WHO in many matters of common interest, of which the following should be mentioned:

(a) In April 1949 the two organizations jointly arranged a conference at Brussels which resulted in the establishment of a Council for the Co-ordination of International Congresses of Medical Sciences, which will remain closely associated with Unesco and WHO alike.

(b) WHO co-operated with Unesco in the work of the Co-ordinating Committee on Medical and Biological Abstracting.

(c) WHO is also taking an interest in the activities of Unesco's Field Science Co-operation Offices, in the preparation of textbooks for the teaching of science in under-developed countries, in the census of material for science teaching, in the projects for the popularization of science and in the extension of the "Book Coupon" scheme to films and scientific equipment, etc.

(d) During 1949 WHO gave effective help in the development of the pilot project in fundamental education arranged by Unesco in the Marbial valley, Haiti. The former organization's co-operation was also of the greatest value in the Quitandinha (Brazil) and Mysore (India) seminars.

(e) Finally, Unesco's Mass Communications Department is co-operating with the WHO Information Bureau as regards radio and films.

INTERIM COMMISSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION

Unesco took an active part in the Third Session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Annecy, 8 April-13 August 1949), with a view to securing the inclusion of educational, scientific and cultural material among the articles on which tariff agreements were to be negotiated. To this end the Session appointed a working party which drew up a draft agreement on the importation of such articles.

The draft agreement in question was submitted to the General Conference of Unesco (Fourth Session), which instructed the Director-General to convene, in 1950, a meeting of representatives of the governments concerned, for the preparation of a single revised text which would include certain provisions of a draft agreement designed to facilitate the international circulation of publications. Contact has been maintained with the Secretariat of the International Trade Organization in the preparatory work for this meeting.

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

Unesco co-operated with IRO over meeting the educational and cultural needs of displaced persons and forwarded to it requests from the Government of India, Ceylon, Pakistan, Egypt and Turkey indicating needs for approximately 200 experts and specialists in education, agriculture and medicine.

OTHER SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Contact has been maintained with the Secretariats of the other Specialized Agencies, more particularly the International Telecommunications Union, the International Civil Aviation Organization and the Universal Postal Union.

C. ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

As mentioned elsewhere, Unesco has taken an extremely active part in the work of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, its Preparatory Committee and its various subsidiary organs.

This participation has taken the form of regular attendance by the highest Unesco officials and of assistance in the preparation of numerous documents, more particularly the list of economic and social projects.

The measures taken by Unesco in administrative and budgetary matters, in response to this Committee's efforts, are described in Chapter V of the present report.

CHAPTER IV

RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

A. INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

THE Fourth Session of the General Conference made a detailed study of Unesco's relations to date with inter-governmental organizations.

Consideration was also given to the recommendations adopted by the ninth session of the Economic and Social Council (Resolution 262 [IX]) regarding the future of certain inter-governmental organizations and their possible relations with the United Nations or the Specialized Agencies. As a result of that study, the General Conference adopted the following conclusions:

"(1) Only a limited number of inter-governmental organizations carry out work likely to be of interest to Unesco, which has to date concluded very few agreements with them.

(2) Considering the different structure and working methods of these organizations and the varying collaboration which each of them is able to offer, it would be difficult for Unesco to adopt a uniform policy in its relations with these organizations.

(3) It therefore seems advisable for Unesco to maintain the most flexible working relationship with most of these organizations.

Formal agreements will be concluded, in accordance with the provisions of Article XI of the Constitution and under the authority of the Executive Board, with only a limited number of organizations which would be able to make an effective and immediate contribution to the accomplishment of Unesco's purposes.

Only those organizations with which such an agreement has been concluded may receive financial support from Unesco in the form of grants-in-aid or contracts. The relevant provisions in the Directive on Unesco's relations with international non-governmental and semi-governmental organizations may be applied".

1. *Formal Agreements*

Only three agreements have so far been concluded by Unesco with inter-governmental organizations:

I. *International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation*

In accordance with Resolution 71 (1), adopted by the United Nations Assembly at the second part of its first session, an agreement was concluded with the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, whereby Unesco was entrusted with the task of continuing the work carried out since 1924 by this Institute, which ceased to exist on 31 December 1946.

II. *International Bureau of Education*

Relations with this Organization have continued to develop in accordance with the provisional agreement concluded in February 1947 for a term of one year (cf. 1948-49 report, Annex XIII) and subsequently renewed each year.

At its Ninth Session, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution (262 (IX) G) in which it "notes with approval the relations established by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization with the International Bureau of Education; and requests Unesco to include in its next report to the Council an account of the co-operation achieved".

During 1949-1950, Unesco and the IBE have collaborated in the following activities of common interest:

The Twelfth International Conference on Public Education convened jointly by the two organizations in Geneva in July 1949 had a large attendance: 47 governments were represented by officials or experts on education.

Two reports, one on the introduction of science into primary school curricula and the other on the teaching of reading, were submitted to the Conference. They were the result of enquiries carried out by the two organizations. The proceedings and recommendations of the Conference and the "International Yearbook of Education for 1948" have been published. This yearbook gives an account of educational developments in 45 countries during 1947-48. The results of a survey on the training of teachers in the pre-war years, carried out by the IBE at Unesco's request, have also been published.

The Thirteenth International Conference on Public Education, the agenda of which has been prepared by the Unesco/IBE Joint Committee, responsible for co-ordinating the work of both organizations, will also be convened jointly, in Geneva, from 6 to 14 July 1950. Three reports will be submitted: on the curricula and teaching methods of primary schools likely to develop a taste for mathematics, the teaching of manual work in secondary schools and the exchange of teachers. These reports will sum up the results of surveys carried out by both organizations. The question of the exchange of teachers is of particular interest to Unesco.

A survey on school canteens is also under way.

Mention should be made of a resolution adopted by the Fourth Session of the General Conference of Unesco, instructing the Secretariat to study in 1950, jointly with the International Bureau of Education, the problems involved in making free compulsory primary education more nearly universal and of longer duration throughout the world. This survey has already been initiated and the results and conclusions will be submitted to the International Conference on Public Education at a later session devoted entirely to the subject.

Lastly, Unesco and the IBE are co-operating in acquiring new textbooks to bring their collection more up to date.

The Unesco/IBE Joint Committee, established under the above-mentioned agreement, holds regular meetings.

III. *International Bureau of Weights and Measures*

The Ninth International Conference on Weights and Measures, held in Paris in October 1948 and attended by representatives of 28 Member

States, unanimously recommended that a formal agreement be concluded between Unesco and the International Committee of Weights and Measures.

In view of the importance of this inter-governmental scientific body, with which Unesco has had relations since 1947, the Sixteenth Session of the Executive Board approved the conclusion of an agreement between the two organizations. This was signed by both parties on 27 June 1949 and remains in force until 31 December 1950 (Annex VIII). The question of extending the agreement will be considered by the Fifth Session of the General Conference.

The agreement is essentially an act of mutual recognition on the part of both organizations. Unesco is requested to consult with the International Bureau of Weights and Measures on all matters relating to the standardization of symbols of units of measurement.

It will be recollected that the ninth session of the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution whereby it considered "that it is not appropriate at the present time to take any steps towards the termination, absorption or integration into the United Nations or a specialized agency of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures; and notes with approval the establishment of working relations by the appropriate specialized agencies with that body".

2. Practical Co-operation

Unesco also intends to co-operate more closely with the following inter-governmental organizations:

I. Organization of American States

Unesco's work for scientific and cultural education in the Western Hemisphere necessitates close co-operation with this inter-governmental organization and its specialized bodies.

In accordance with the resolutions adopted by the Third and Fourth Sessions of the General Conference, negotiations were undertaken with the competent bodies of the Organization of American States, with a view to the conclusion of an agreement. A draft agreement will shortly be drawn up as the result of these negotiations, during which Unesco was represented by a special committee of three members of the Executive Board. Before being submitted to the competent bodies of both organizations for approval, this agreement will be communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for transmission to the Council, in accordance with the provisions of Article XIX of the Agreement between Unesco and the United Nations.

II. Council of Europe.

This organization instructed its Secretary-General to establish official contact with existing cultural organizations whose object is to promote and foster cultural co-operation between countries. Accordingly, the Secretary-General requested the Director-General for information on Unesco's experience in certain cultural fields, adding that the Council of Europe did not propose to set up, under its own authority, any new technical bodies for the study of these problems.

At its Eighteenth Session, in November 1949, the Executive Board considered this request. After noting that the great majority of members of the Council of Europe are Members of Unesco, the Executive Board authorized the Director-General "to provide the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, at the latter's request, with information and technical documentation on questions which have been the subject of Unesco's activities and to examine the possibility of carrying out certain work on its behalf within the terms of an agreement to be concluded between Unesco and the Council of Europe, in conformity with the terms of Unesco's Constitution and subject to the approval of the General Conference". No draft agreement has yet been drawn up.

III. International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works

At its ninth session, the Economic and Social Council adopted the following resolution:

"The Economic and Social Council

Requests the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to consult with the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works on the question of the future relationship of the two bodies, and to include in its next report to the Council an account of the results of such consultations; and further

Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the matter to the eleventh session of the Council".

This Resolution was considered by the Nineteenth Session of the Executive Board of Unesco in February 1950. The Board reviewed the working relations established with the Office of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works from the time when Unesco, in execution of a project that had been proposed at the beginning of the Preparatory Commission's work, included in its programme the question of establishing better international relations in regard to Copyright. The working relations with this Union, which is represented in 40 countries, have been as follows:

The Director of the Union's Office took part as an expert in the first and second sessions of the Committee of Experts on Copyright, convened by Unesco in 1947 and 1948.

The Office of the Union made available to Unesco a microfilm copy of all the index cards, bibliographies, addresses, etc., in its possession.

There is a regular exchange of information and visits between the two Secretariats, which also exchange their respective publications. The records of meetings of the newly established Standing Committee of the Union have been officially communicated to Unesco.

The Office of the Union was represented by an observer at the First and Fourth Sessions of the General Conference of Unesco.

The Executive Board unanimously recognized that even closer relations should be established, on a more clearly defined basis, without, however, the conclusion of a formal agreement with the Union. It adopted the following resolution in this connexion:

"The Executive Board

Having considered the resolution passed by the Economic and Social Council at its Ninth Session, requesting Unesco to consult with the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works

on the question of the future relations of the two bodies, and to include in its next report to the Council an account of the results of such consultations;

Notes with satisfaction the working relations at present existing between the Unesco Secretariat and the Office of the Union;

Instructs the Director-General to strengthen these relations and to define the procedure to be followed in them by an exchange of letters with the Director of the Office of the Union; and

To give an account of the measures so taken in Unesco's next report to the Economic and Social Council".

Negotiations are under way with a view to giving effect to this resolution.

3. *Relations with other inter-governmental organizations*

In conclusion, it should be mentioned that Unesco maintains regular relations with other inter-governmental organizations whose activities correspond with certain aspects of its own programme, in particular with:

the Cultural Department of the League of Arab States,
the International Institute of the Hylean Amazon,
the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, and the
International Hydrographic Bureau.

These organizations were invited to send observers to the Fourth and Fifth Sessions of the General Conference.

B. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

I. *Consultative Arrangements*

In 1949, the Executive Board approved 19 organizations for consultative arrangements, as defined in the Directive approved by the Third Session of the General Conference (3C/110, Volume II, page 76):

- Council for the Co-ordination of International Congresses of Medical Sciences;
- International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience;
- International Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering;
- International Association on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering;
- International Committee on Modern Literary History;
- International Commission on Folk Art and Folklore;
- International Committee of Schools for Social Work;
- International Conference of Large Electric Systems;
- International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies;
- International Federation of Musical Youth;
- International Federation of Newspaper Proprietors and Editors;
- International Federation of Philosophic Societies;
- International Federation of the Societies of Classical Studies;
- International Federation of Workers' Educational Associations;
- International Literary and Artistic Association;
- International Union for the Protection of Nature;

- International Union of Institutes of Archaeology, History and History of Art;
- World Organization for Early Childhood Education;
- World Organization of the Teaching Profession.

This brings the number of international non-governmental organizations with consultative status up to 100. A list of these organizations is given as an Annex to this report (see page 178).

Co-operation with the organizations approved for consultative arrangements has made considerable headway during 1949. Each has aims and activities related to those of Unesco. They are kept informed on Unesco's work through the regular despatch of documents likely to be of interest to them. In return, they send Unesco their publications and periodicals.

These organizations are becoming increasingly aware of their responsibilities towards Unesco under the system of consultative arrangements. This was evidenced by their large attendance at the Fourth Session of the General Conference, at which 63 of the organizations were represented by observers. All, without exception, have responded to invitations to attend specialized meetings organized by Unesco with a view to seeking the advice of the competent organizations on such questions as educational opportunities for women or the participation of young people in Unesco's activities. The variety of interests represented by the non-governmental organizations is reflected in the diversity of subjects dealt with by the expert committees to which individual members of these organizations were invited. This point is illustrated by the following list of meetings:

- Conferences on Science Abstracting, on Adult Education, on the Conservation and Utilization of Natural Resources and on the formation of an international scientific centre for agriculture;
- Preparatory Commission of the International Music Council;
- Advisory Committee on Popular Education;
- Standing Committee of TICER;
- Conferences and Committee for Co-ordination of International Work Camps;
- The Arts in General Education;
- Convention on Education for International Peace and Security;
- Study Group on Engineering Documentation;
- Study of the Technique of International Conferences;
- Meeting of Experts on the Teaching of History;
- Meeting of Experts on Racial Problems;
- Committee of Experts on the Freedom of the Artist;
- The Exchange of Workers for Educational and Cultural Purposes.

It should be emphasized that most of the organizations with consultative status are making increased and disinterested efforts to assist Unesco by publicizing its work among their members and the general public. Over the past year they have been setting aside an increasingly important place for Unesco in their international periodicals. Several of them are preparing, for their national sections, circular letters dealing with various aspects of Unesco's programme of special interest to their members. Others have placed these subjects on the agenda of their international meetings.

In return, the publications of non-governmental organizations and reports on their work, now being received more regularly by Unesco, are a valuable source of information, which is used for the Organization's

various publications. As in the past, Unesco has been represented at annual congresses and other meetings of many organizations whose agenda has included subjects relating to its programme. A list of these meetings is given in Annex XII to the present report.

The Director-General's appeal to organizations approved for consultative arrangements, asking them to help in the dissemination of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, has yielded especially encouraging results. Some forty organizations have informed Unesco of the steps taken in response to the appeal, such as the publication of the Declaration in their periodicals, the distribution of the document to their members, the organization of conferences and discussions and the publication of pamphlets. Some organizations have set up special committees to deal with matters affecting human rights and others have placed these questions on the agenda of their general assemblies.

Several international organizations have taken an active part in the information campaign, carried out jointly by Unesco and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, on the subject of Food and People.

These organizations have prepared pamphlets on the subject in several languages and distributed them through their national sections; they have also organized lectures and discussion groups on the subject. Lastly, the international non-governmental organizations have made a direct contribution to the execution of Unesco's programme, by assisting in the surveys carried out by the Secretariat or by carrying out, on a contractual basis, definite projects included in the Organization's programme.

With regard to their participation in surveys, the non-governmental organizations have given valuable assistance in the preparation of the Directory of Adult Education (20 organizations), the handbook "Study Abroad" (12 organizations), and the enquiry on Educational Opportunities for Women (17 organizations). Youth Organizations have enthusiastically supported the idea that Unesco should publish a regular Bulletin dealing with the work of young people, and most of them have already sent in articles.

These organizations' most important contribution to the implementation of Unesco's programme has been in the form of contracts concluded in accordance with the Directive on payments to international non-governmental organizations. Since the beginning of the year, the Executive Board has approved 49 contracts, for a total sum of about 210,000 dollars, for the execution of certain aspects of the programme, such as the organization of surveys, the preparation of publications, or the holding of international conferences and meetings of experts.

In accordance with the resolution adopted by the Third Session of the General Conference, a first review of the results obtained through contracts with non-governmental organizations concluded in 1948 and 1949 was submitted to the Sixteenth Session of the Executive Board. This review, covering 32 contracts, for a total sum of 113,200 dollars, has shown what services the international non-governmental organizations can render Unesco, each in its own special field.

II. Advisory Committees-Collective Consultations

Unesco has continued to provide the Secretariat for the Temporary International Council for Educational Reconstruction (TICER), whose

aim is to co-ordinate the work of the many international non-governmental organizations concerned with cultural reconstruction. Four new organizations have been admitted to membership of TICER in 1949: the International Committee of Schools of Social Work, the World Organization of Early Childhood Education, the World Organizations of the Teaching Profession, and the International Union of Family Organizations, thus bringing the number of member organizations to 31.

Moreover, the General Conference of TICER, held on 11 and 12 January 1950, adopted a resolution recommending that Unesco should organize, during the Fifth Session of the General Conference, a special meeting of observers from international non-governmental organizations, to discuss matters of common interest concerning the co-operation of their respective organizations with Unesco. The proposal to this effect, submitted by the Director-General to the Nineteenth Session of the Executive Board, was approved. It has been decided to hold the meeting on 23 May 1950, and invitations have been despatched to the hundred organizations that have consultative status with Unesco. It should be observed that this first conference of non-governmental organizations associated in Unesco's work follows logically upon the step taken by the organizations having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, which have met regularly since 1948 to discuss matters of common interest.

III. *Formal Agreements*

Such agreements have been concluded with a very small number of organizations whose assistance is necessary for the implementation of Unesco's programme. The organizations with which Unesco has concluded formal agreements now have offices at Unesco House and are thus able to follow the development of its work very closely.

On 1 January 1950, agreements with the following organizations were in force :

(a) *International Council of Scientific Unions*

This agreement was concluded in December 1946 for an indefinite period, subject to annual review by the General Conference. The assistance provided by the Council under the agreement is of the greatest value to Unesco's science programme.

(b) *International Studies Conference*

In accordance with the resolution adopted by the Third Session of the General Conference, the agreement with this organization, which terminated in June 1949, was replaced by a fresh agreement, valid until the end of 1950 and providing for a continuation of the co-operation with Unesco, particularly in the Social Sciences. As a result of this co-operation, the series of studies on "national ways of life", forming part of Unesco's tensions project, is now being published or prepared in 18 countries.

(c) *World Federation of United Nations Associations*

The Third Session of the General Conference authorized the Director-General to extend for a further 12 months, if this seemed desirable after further consideration, the agreement concluded with this Organization in October 1948.

In the light of the outstanding contribution the Federation has made to the implementation of Unesco's various projects, particularly in the fields

of education (teaching about the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and adult education), reconstruction (establishment of national committees for TIGER) and mass communication (campaign on the subject of Food and People), the Director-General decided to extend the agreement until October 1950.

(d) *International Council of Museums*

At its Third Session, the General Conference also authorized the Director-General to extend the agreement concluded with the International Council of Museums in October 1948. In view of the co-operation which has developed between the Council and the Secretariat of Unesco, which is thus able to benefit from the experience and technical knowledge of experts throughout the world, the agreement with the International Council of Museums has been extended for a further period of 12 months, until October 1950.

(e) *International Theatre Institute*

The Institute was formed in 1948 under the auspices and with the assistance of Unesco. An agreement was concluded for a period of one year, with the possibility of renewal. At its Fourth Session, the General Conference authorized the extension of the agreement until December 1950. Under this agreement, the Institute promises to place at Unesco's disposal the resources of its national centres which serve as a link between theatre people. The Institute also forwards its publications free of charge to Unesco's National Commissions.

In addition, the Director-General, with the approval of the Executive Board, has signed formal agreements with the two organizations mentioned below. This brings the number of agreements now existing between Unesco and international non-governmental organizations to seven. Before being approved by the Executive Board at its Eighteenth Session, these agreements were communicated in draft form to the Governments of Member States for their comments.

(f) *Council for the Co-ordination of International Congresses of Medical Sciences*

The Council was established in Brussels in April 1949 under the joint auspices of Unesco and the World Health Organization. Its purpose is to supply information and to co-ordinate the congresses and activities of some 30 international medical organizations. It co-operates closely with the Department of Natural Sciences of Unesco. Under the agreement signed in December 1949, for an indefinite period, Unesco provides the Council with office accommodation and allocates an annual grant-in-aid in accordance with the Directive now in force.

(g) *International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies*

This organization was established in Brussels in January 1949, in execution of a resolution adopted by the Second Session of the General Conference. The Council now includes a number of international organizations active in the field of humanistic studies, nine of which had been previously approved for consultative arrangements with Unesco. In that respect, these organizations have agreed to be represented by the Council. The latter co-operates closely with Unesco's Department of Cultural Activities, for which it provides an essential link for international work in

philosophy and humanistic studies. Under the agreement signed in January 1950, for an indefinite period, Unesco provides the Council with office accommodation in Unesco House and grants it, in accordance with the Directive, an annual subsidy by way of assistance in the co-ordination of its member organizations and the carrying out of its programme.

In 1949, Unesco allocated, from the budget approved by the Third Session of the General Conference, the following grants-in-aid to organizations with which formal agreements had been concluded:

International Council of Scientific Unions (for details, see Chapter II, page 31)	\$ 256,426
International Studies Conference	\$ 13,000
World Federation of United Nations Associations	\$ 13,200
International Council of Museums	\$ 15,000
International Theatre Institute.....	\$ 20,000
	<u>\$ 317,626</u>

In its review of the employment of the grants allocated in 1948 and 1949 to the organizations with which Unesco had concluded a formal agreement, the Sixteenth Session of the Executive Board recognized that this financial assistance had been given in accordance with the relevant provisions in force and had contributed to the renewal of international educational, scientific and cultural relations since the war. However, the Executive Board recommended that financial assistance should be given increasingly in the form of contracts for tasks directly related to Unesco's programme.

IV. *Unofficial Relations*

In accordance with the Directive on relations with international non-governmental organizations, Unesco has continued to establish unofficial relations with international organizations concerned with education, science and culture but not complying with the requisite criteria for admission to consultative status. There are at present over 200 organizations of this kind. The exchange of information and documents with these organizations has proved very valuable to both parties: whilst, on the one hand, it enables the various Departments to keep abreast of the international cultural activities frequently forming a complement to their own, Unesco, on the other hand, helps to bring these organizations out of their isolation, to save any duplication of work with other existing agencies and to make their work more widely international. Unesco frequently receives the same degree of co-operation from these organizations as from those that have consultative status. Several of the organizations with which unofficial relations have been established have voluntarily supplied information for the Fellowship Handbook and the Directory of Adult Education. Their publications are essential for the various clearing-house services established within Unesco. Unesco, in turn, places at the disposal of the organizations any of its publications and documents likely to be of interest to them. As far as possible, it allows them to send observers to the specialized meetings held at Unesco House. Two of these organizations—the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the Rockefeller Foundation—were authorized to send observers to the Fourth Session of the General Conference.

V. Participation in the conferences of non-governmental organizations held under the auspices of the United Nations

In view of the great number of non-governmental organizations associated in its work, it is Unesco's duty to take an active part in conferences for such organizations, held under the auspices either of the United Nations Information Department or of the Interim Committee of Consultative Non-Governmental Organizations.

With regard to the former category, Unesco supported the Third Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations held at Lake Success in April, which considered certain subjects suggested by it. Unesco was also represented at the Regional Conferences of Non-Governmental Organizations held in Geneva, in June 1949, and in Latin America—Panama, Santiago de Chile and Montevideo—in September and October 1949. These information conferences, open to all non-governmental groups interested in the work of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, provide a valuable opportunity for Unesco to appeal to the public and associate the latter actively in its work.

Unesco has, moreover, every reason to take a close interest in the work of the Interim Committee which groups non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. At Unesco's instigation, the terms of reference of the Interim Committee were extended to include questions concerning relations not only with the United Nations but also with the Specialized Agencies. The Unesco official responsible for relations with non-governmental organizations attended the meeting held in Geneva, in April 1949, at which the representatives of Specialized Agencies with their headquarters in Europe reported to the representatives of non-governmental organizations on the terms of co-operation between their respective agencies and those organizations. Unesco was also represented at the General Conference of Consultative Non-Governmental Organizations held in Geneva from 29 June to 2 July 1949. A working paper on the help that could be afforded to Unesco by non-governmental organizations was prepared for this Conference, which set up a special committee for Unesco.

VI. Establishment of new organizations

In 1949, several international non-governmental organizations were officially established on Unesco's initiative. The chief of these are:

- International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (Constituent Assembly, Brussels, January 1949). (See III—Formal Agreements).
- Council for the Co-ordination of International Congresses of Medical Sciences (Constituent Assembly, Brussels, April 1949). (See III—Formal Agreements).
- International Music Council (Constituent Assembly, Paris, January 1950).
- International Association of Economists (Constituent Assembly, Oslo July 1949).
- International Association of Sociologists (Constituent Assembly, Oslo, September 1949).
- International Association of Political Science (Constituent Assembly, Paris, September 1949).

Furthermore, arrangements have been made for the final establishment, in 1950, of the following organizations whose Preparatory Committees were established on the initiative or with the assistance of Unesco:

- International Council on Archives;
- International Committee on Comparative Law;
- International Organization of Universities;
- Union of International Engineering Associations.

VII. *Future relations with international non-governmental organizations*

At its Fourth Session, the General Conference adopted two important resolutions (33.1 and 33.3) to the effect that the Directive now governing relations with international non-governmental organizations should be reviewed, together with the financial aspects of these relations, and that the effectiveness of the co-operation established with organizations with which Unesco had made consultative arrangements or concluded a formal agreement should also be considered.

The Executive Board prepared recommendations on this question at its Twentieth Session, and the General Conference in Florence will have to decide on the future policy to be adopted and more particularly on the revision of the list of the hundred international non-governmental organizations approved for consultative arrangements with Unesco.

C. *Labour organizations*

Pursuant to a decision taken at its Third Session on the subject of liaison with labour organizations, the Fourth Session of the General Conference adopted the following resolution (33.52):

“The General Conference

Having considered the Director-General’s report on the steps taken to give effect to the resolutions adopted by the General Conference at its Third Session concerning liaison with labour,

Instructs the Director-General, acting in consultation with the International Labour Organization:

To draw up and provide for the implementation of, in collaboration with all the Departments of the Secretariat concerned, a plan for making Unesco and its work known to workers,

To take into account the interest shown by labour in certain of Unesco’s projects, and to associate those organizations as far as possible for the execution of such projects,

To consider, after consultation, if need be, with the trade union leaders and other persons or organizations concerned with problems of workers’ education, the possibility of including in the Organization’s future programmes certain educational, scientific and cultural activities having a direct bearing on the needs and interests of labour and likely to ensure its active participation in Unesco’s work”.

Accordingly, in January 1950, the Director-General set up a service which, working in close co-operation with the International Labour Organization, has endeavoured to carry out the provisions of this resolution.

CHAPTER V

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

SENIOR representatives of Unesco took part in the work of the inter-secretariat working party which met at Lake Success in April and May 1949 to draw up proposals in pursuance of Ecosoc Resolution 180 (VIII) of 4 March 1949. It will be recalled that the result of this co-operative effort was the volume *Technical Assistance for Economic Development* transmitted to the Economic and Social Council under cover of the Secretary-General's letter of 27 May 1949 (document E/1327). Chapter X in this volume describes Unesco's possible contribution to the common plan. In the course of its Ninth Session the Economic and Social Council devoted most of one day on 3 August 1949 to a discussion of Unesco's technical assistance proposals, the Director-General having opened the discussion with an oral recapitulation of them. The comments, suggestions and criticisms of Members of the Council, to which the Director-General replied at the close of the discussion, were most carefully noted by him and his principal colleagues and have influenced the thinking of the Unesco Secretariat on the problem since that time. Chapter X of the volume annexed to document E/1327 has been revised for Unesco's own purposes and is now in the hands of the States Members of the Organization, in its revised form, together with other documents dealing with Unesco's participation in the common plan.

Later in the course of the 9th Session of the Economic and Social Council, certain financial arrangements were made in connection with the plan, including a tentative allocation to Unesco of 14% of the initial technical assistance funds; these financial proposals are before the International Technical Assistance Conference for final approval at the time the present report is laid before the Council.

In the light of the Council's decisions at its Ninth Session, proposals were laid before the Fourth Session of the General Conference of Unesco, which opened in Paris on 19 September 1949, with a view to obtaining authority for Unesco's participation in the United Nations plan. The General Conference gave close attention to this plan and expressed its whole-hearted agreement with the principles which had guided the Council in formulating it. In order to ensure that Unesco's future action under this plan, when it came into operation, would be carried out in full conformity with those principles, the General Conference of Unesco not only formulated a set of principles matching those already approved at Geneva, but reproduced as part of the text of its own decisions the whole of the "Observations and Guiding Principles formulated by the Economic and Social Council at its Ninth Session".

The text of the resolutions authorizing Unesco's participation in the United Nations common plan runs as follows :

12. *Technical assistance for economic development of under-developed territories.*
- 12.1 *The General Conference,*
Believing that the programme of technical assistance for economic development of under-developed regions, outlined by the Economic and Social Council at its Eighth and Ninth Sessions, offers a most promising and far-reaching opportunity of improving the status of life, economic, social and intellectual, of the inhabitants of insufficiently developed regions of the world;
Believing that Unesco has a significant part to play in this total programme, and noting that this fact was fully recognized both in the preliminary discussions which took place on the initiative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and in the discussions at the Economic and Social Council's Ninth Session;
Noting that the Economic and Social Council has proposed to the General Assembly of the United Nations, subject to the final concurrence of the Special Technical Assistance Conference to be convened during or immediately following the Fourth Session of the General Assembly, that 14% of the funds contributed to the Secretary-General's Special Account for Technical Assistance should be allocated to Unesco, together with any such further sums, drawn from the proposed reserve fund, as may be subsequently agreed by the Technical Assistance Board to be established by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;
- 12.11 *Approves* Unesco's participation in the Plan put forward by the Economic and Social Council in its Resolution No. 222 (IX) of 15 August 1949, in conformity with the "observations and guiding principles" laid down by the Council;
- 12.12 *Authorizes* the Director-General
- 12.121 To receive monies and other resources from the Special Account mentioned above, for the exclusive purpose of financing Unesco's participation in the Economic and Social Council's Plan for Technical Assistance, subject to such financial rules and regulations as may be determined by the Technical Assistance Board, which rules and regulations shall be followed in lieu of the financial regulations applicable to the normal activities of Unesco's Secretariat in regard to the normal programme and budget;
- 12.122 To adapt Unesco's participation to any changes in the Plan which may be introduced by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its Fourth Session or by the Special Technical Assistance Conference above referred to; and with the approval of the Executive Board, to negotiate on behalf of Unesco any arrangements with the United Nations as may appear to him necessary, or be required by the United Nations in connexion with Unesco's participation in the Plan;
- 12.13 *Authorizes* the Director-General, in consultation with the Executive Board, to provide technical assistance to non-Member States of Unesco, where such assistance is expressly approved by the

- Technical Assistance Board, or is in conformity with any principles which may be formulated by the Special Conference;
- 12.14 *Instructs* the Director-General to undertake technical assistance activities under the Plan:
- 12.141 On the basis of requests from governments desiring assistance, either direct or through the Technical Assistance Board of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies;
- 12.142 Subject to examination and approval by the Executive Board, or by a committee appointed by it, of each request for technical assistance presented in its definitive form, with respect to the actual grant of the assistance requested, the plan of action proposed and the corresponding budget;
- 12.143 In close co-operation with the United Nations and the other Specialized Agencies, with the object at all times of aiming at a truly integrated plan of technical assistance in which each organization contributes its special skills towards the attainment of higher levels of economic and social welfare for the populations concerned;
- 12.144 Within the framework of:
- (a) The general outline of possible fields and methods of operation presented by the Director-General, giving due regard to the views expressed during the consideration of the subject at the Fourth Session of the General Conference and at the Ninth Session of the Economic and Social Council;
 - (b) The statement of objectives and conditions of Unesco's participation annexed to this resolution;
- 12.15 *Requests* the Executive Board to give all possible assistance to the Director-General in this matter;
Instructs the Director-General to submit an interim report to the Fifth Session of the General Conference.
- 12.16 *Instructs* the Director-General to submit an interim report to the Fifth Session of the General Conference.
- 12.2 *The General Conference,*
Having adopted a resolution concerning Unesco's participation in the technical assistance programme launched by the Economic and Social Council;
Desiring to facilitate the necessary personnel arrangements to enable Unesco to participate in this programme;
- 12.21 *Authorizes* the Director-General to recruit in 1949, and if necessary in 1950, with resources to be made available in agreement with the Executive Board, such staff as he may judge necessary to prepare Unesco's participation in the technical assistance programme;
- 12.22 *Authorizes* the Director-General similarly to recruit in 1950, for technical assistance purposes, any staff that may be required to give effect to the approved technical assistance programme, the cost of such staff being met out of technical assistance funds;
- 12.23 *Invites* Governments of Member States and their National Commissions to assist the Secretariat by providing information

on available technical personnel and in particular in obtaining the services of persons specially qualified to carry out the tasks required within specific technical assistance projects approved for execution;

- 12.24 *Instructs* the Director-General to make the fullest use of the services of other Specialized Agencies, Inter-Governmental Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations in his search for technical personnel, and to collaborate with the United Nations in establishing any rosters of technical personnel.

12.4 *Objectives and conditions of Unesco's participation*

- 12.41 Unesco's object in entering into the plan launched by the Economic and Social Council will be to furnish under-developed States, territories or areas, at their request, and in close co-operation with the United Nations, with such technical assistance as will enable them to include in any scheme of economic development undertaken by them such educational, scientific and cultural elements as they may consider essential to the success of that scheme.

12.42 *States entitled to receive assistance*

The Second (Mexico City) Session of the General Conference of Unesco ruled "that no State which, while eligible to membership in Unesco, has not applied for such membership, should be offered opportunities to participate in the execution of Unesco's programme to the extent that such participation would give it benefits and privileges enjoyed by Member States" (Document 2C/132, Part IX, Annex VII, Resolution 5).

While this ruling debars non-Member States from receiving technical assistance from Unesco, the General Conference has now authorized the Director-General, in consultation with the Executive Board, to provide technical assistance to a non-Member State where such assistance is expressly approved by the TAB or is in conformity with any principles which may be formulated by the Special Technical Assistance Conference.

The position of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories, on the other hand, is governed by a resolution of the Third (Beirut) Session of the General Conference which recommends that "in developing the 1949 programme, continuing attention be paid to the problems of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories of concern to Unesco in conformity with the needs and local traditions of the populations of these Territories, and in collaboration with the native populations and authorities" and that "Unesco continue to co-operate fully with the United Nations in this field and, through the Administering Powers concerned, with the Governments of the Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories themselves" (Document 3C/110, Part XI, Annex IV).

Unesco is therefore in a position to extend technical assistance to Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories in so far as it is requested to do so by the Administering Powers concerned or by the United Nations with the consent of such Powers.

12.43 *Further information for and from governments*

The General Conference suggests that the Director-General should transmit to Member States any additional detailed

information and practical suggestions which he may consider necessary to supplement the outline of fields and methods contained in Document 4 C/9, and should keep them regularly informed of requests received and the action taken thereon.

Reciprocally, it is hoped that Unesco may in due course draw, in connexion with particular projects, upon the great mass of technical information and experience available in many countries.

12.44 *Requests for technical assistance*

In conformity with the principles laid down by the Economic and Social Council in Resolution 222 (IX), no technical assistance activity for economic development can be undertaken except on the basis of a specific request addressed to Unesco. It is appreciated that in addition to requests for assistance for which Unesco will have primary or complete responsibility, the services of Unesco will also be requested by the United Nations and other Specialized Agencies, as a co-operating body in many of their projects.

12.45 *Implementation of requests*

The General Conference requests the Executive Board, or a body authorized to act on its behalf, to consider from time to time specific programmes of technical assistance based upon precise requests and estimates of cost, and to authorize their implementation and the incurring of expenditure out of such funds as may be available to Unesco for the purpose. Implementation will normally be governed by a working agreement concluded between the Director-General and the beneficiary country.

12.46 *Extent of assistance*

The plan is one for providing technical assistance, and no direct financial aid, or supply of materials and equipment, should be provided to any beneficiary country except in special circumstances and in accordance with the principles laid down by the Economic and Social Council in Resolution 222 (IX).

12.47 *Criteria for selection of projects*

No absolute criteria can be laid down for general application. In determining whether a specific request for technical assistance shall be granted, Unesco will be guided by a variety of considerations. Clearly, a high priority should be accorded to those requests which reveal an intention by the requesting State to institute a scheme of economic development in which all the major aspects of a community's welfare have been provided for, and in which due regard has been paid to social advancement and to the enhancement of the dignity and worth of the individual. Beyond this, considerations such as the following, which are not listed in order of importance and some of which, in fact, conflict, will bear on Unesco's decision: the direct relevance of Unesco's proposed assistance to the objective of economic development, subject to the assurance that this economic development will bring with it greater well-being for the individual and the community; the degree of need of the requesting country; its willingness to shoulder a fair share of the cost of the proposed assistance; its determination to carry the project through to a successful conclusion; the practicability of the project and its

prospects in terms of concrete results; the availability of adequate personnel and services to carry out the project; and the degree to which Unesco's proposed services can be co-ordinated with services rendered to the same country by the United Nations and other Specialized Agencies. Thus the choice of projects which Unesco undertakes will be determined by establishing a balance between a number of considerations, sometimes conflicting, rather than by the application of hard and fast criteria.

12.48 *Financing of the plan*

Budgets in the strict sense, in connexion with technical assistance, will only be possible when, definite requests for assistance having been considered, the Director-General places before the Executive Board a programme of action accompanied by appropriate financial proposals. Upon the approval of such a programme, the Director-General will presumably draw against the credit available to Unesco in the Secretary-General's Special Account for Technical Assistance. The following features distinguish Unesco's participation in the technical assistance plan from operations conducted under normal budgetary procedures:

12.481 The contributions to the Secretary-General's Special Account will be voluntary, and it is not clear whether Governments will wish to commit themselves to further annual contributions on the same or any other scale. The early success of the participating organizations' efforts in the technical assistance field will largely determine the willingness of Governments to contribute further in subsequent years.

12.482 The principle of a central fund is one which commends itself to the General Conference. The proposed automatic distribution among the participating organizations of a fixed percentage of these funds will assure these organizations of sums which will enable them to meet requests for technical assistance. The pooling of soft currency contributions and of offers of services and materials will reduce to a minimum the complications resulting from contributions made in those forms.

12.483 No measure of technical assistance is likely to be completed within the first or any other single year of operation of the plan (see also "Duration", resolution 12.49 below). The Economic and Social Council has recognized this fact in paragraph 9(f) of its resolution of 15 August which states: "The amounts received from the participating organizations shall be available to them for the purpose of assuming obligations or commitments during the fiscal year in which these amounts are received but actual expenditures shall be allowed to extend over a period of not more than the two ensuing fiscal years".

The effect of this clause will depend upon the interpretation which the TAB places upon the words "obligations or commitments", an interpretation which Unesco must clearly accept for technical assistance purposes.

12.484 The fiscal year referred to by the Economic and Social Council will be determined elsewhere and may not correspond to Unesco's fiscal year. This will have repercussions on the auditing

arrangements referred to by the Economic and Social Council (paragraph 9 (g) of Resolution 222-IX) and upon the accounting arrangements (paragraph 10 (b)). The system will necessitate special arrangements for the auditing of contributions and expenditures and for accountancy, which will involve the substitution of procedures laid down by TAB for Unesco's normal financial procedures.

- 12.485 The Economic and Social Council recommended that each participating organization "take such steps as may be necessary to enable it... to exercise the required controls over its technical assistance activities and the monies and resources received". This recommendation will be met by requiring the Director-General to carry out technical assistance activities in conformity with the provisions of paragraph 2B of the Executive Board's resolution of 10 June 1949 which requires him to implement the plan "subject to approval by the Executive Board of a detailed programme and budget... for each proposed activity", and these words are repeated in the resolution adopted by the General Conference.

- 12.486 The Economic and Social Council has determined that contributions to the Special Account for Technical Assistance may be made without limitation as to currency of contributions, and also in the form of services or materials. It further stipulated that in making automatic distribution of available funds in accordance with the proposed percentages, the Secretary-General shall bear in mind the desirability of retaining an appropriate proportion of convertible currencies. The precise method by which inconvertible currencies, services and materials can be credited to participating organizations and matched against requests for assistance received by those organizations remains to be worked out, presumably by the TAB. As already indicated, however, the central pooling of contributions of all types should make it easier for the participating organizations, in meeting demands addressed to them, to make the fullest use of non-convertible contributions offered by donor Governments.

12.49 *Duration of the plan*

The technical assistance plan must of necessity be regarded as spreading over a number of years. The first stage will naturally be experimental and may occupy one, two or three years. By the third year the plan could be expected to be in full operation, and this second stage would continue for a period which cannot as yet be estimated.

It is, however, reasonable to suppose that after some years the objectives of the plan will in some cases have been achieved. Technical assistance having been given for framing particular schemes of economic development, these schemes will have been launched and should have borne fruit. At that point the country receiving technical assistance will have established a self-supporting enterprise. The tapering-off of technical assistance must therefore be viewed not as a cessation of help, but rather as the sure sign that the scheme of economic development which it made possible is succeeding.

12.491 *Relation to normal programme*

It is recognized by the General Conference that a clear operational and financial distinction must at all times be preserved between Unesco's normal programme activities and its technical assistance activities. The first, carried out under detailed instructions from the General Conference in the interests of all members, represent the continuing and basic work of Unesco, which includes forms of technical assistance not expressly designed to foster economic development; the second, financed by voluntary means, are particular tasks undertaken at the explicit request of certain States for certain definite economic objectives, though still falling within some of the broad functions and purposes defined in Unesco's Constitution.

Any assimilation of these two ranges of activity—though in many cases they are of the same character—can only imperil the balance and continuity of Unesco's normal operations. Hence any transfer of activities from the normal programme to the technical assistance programme, or vice-versa, would be likely to disturb the proper distribution of normal programme operations among all Member States. This does not, however, debar the Director-General, in the interests of economy and efficiency, from making whatever administrative and staff arrangements he considers best for the purpose of meeting the additional tasks laid upon him by this Plan".

As it became clear at about the time of the adoption of these resolutions that the International Technical Assistance Conference would not take place until some time in the spring of 1950, the Director-General considered that it would be inappropriate to press further with preparations for Unesco's participation in the common plan for the time being. No further developments occurred, therefore, in the closing months of 1949. However, certain tentative enquiries were received from a number of Member States and examination of them was begun; representatives of the Secretariat also attended a meeting held in Lake Success in December 1949 in preparation for the first convocation of TAB.

CHAPTER VI

FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS

UNESCO has continued during 1949 to collaborate with the United Nations in a great number of administrative and financial matters through the various co-ordinating bodies set up for the purpose.

1. BUDGET AND FINANCE:

Through the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions, Unesco has contributed its experience in such matters as project budgeting, grouping of objects of expenditure and the maximum use of soft currencies, for the consideration of the other organizations with a view to the adoption of common standards. Substantial progress was made during the year in the development of a standard panel of objects of expenditure; work has also proceeded on the definition of administrative and operational budgets and on the elaboration of a common form of budget presentation.

Unesco welcomes the successful conclusion of the Consultative Committee's work on common Financial Regulations, which are to be presented to the respective General Conferences of the various agencies during 1950.

Unesco, having its Headquarters in France, was particularly affected by the devaluations of currencies which occurred in September 1949, and took the initiative in proposing an agreement among various international agencies on common per diem rates, together with a system of adjustments of these rates to take account of cost of living and currency fluctuations in various parts of the world. Again owing to its geographical situation, and to the fact that its funds are receivable in a number of currencies, Unesco has been able to be of assistance to other agencies in developing means to ensure the maximum utilization of soft currency contributions.

2. CONTRIBUTIONS AND WORKING CAPITAL FUND:

The Director-General and the Executive Board of Unesco have given the closest attention to resolutions 311 (IV), A, B and C, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, concerning the budgets of the Specialized Agencies. The question of contributions in arrears has been the subject of particular study, and the Fifth Session of the General Conference of Unesco will have before it in May 1950 alternative proposals designed to ensure the Organization against the slowing down of its activities through an unforeseen falling-off in its income. Briefly put, these proposals rest upon the following bases:

The deficit up to the end of 1949, representing unpaid contributions up to that date with due allowance for the receipt of those amounts which can confidently be expected to be paid, can be covered for the time being by the Working Capital Fund, which is now adequate to meet all expected needs. But, unless the Working Capital Fund is to be increased periodically, some means must be found to prevent any increase in the amount of the deficit, and this could be done by adding to the net proposed budget a reserve sufficient to cover the total of the contributions which it is feared may remain unpaid. Total assessments on Member States would then be made, according to the sum of the net budget plus the reserve.

This would fulfil the recommendation contained in General Assembly Resolution 311 (IV) C that the Agency "keep its expenditure each year from its regular budget within the amount of funds reasonably expected to be received in respect of that year". The Fifth Session of the General Conference of Unesco will give this and other recommendations contained in the resolution referred to its closest attention.

3. SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES:

Unesco representatives participated with the United Nations and other Specialized Agencies in the work of the Secretary-General's Expert Committee which culminated in the proposals placed before the Fourth Session of the General Assembly concerning an improved system of salaries and allowances. Much data was supplied by Unesco at the Expert Committee's request, and a staff member was seconded to work with the Committee throughout the summer. As the General Assembly did not, however, reach final conclusions on the Expert Committee's proposals, and as the Director-General of Unesco was under an instruction from Unesco's General Conference to submit to the Fifth Session, in May 1950, a revised salary and allowance system, based on that of the United Nations, steps were taken to ensure that any action taken by Unesco in this field should correspond as closely as possible to action taken or expected to be taken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Heads of the other Specialized Agencies. The post classification in force in Unesco is accordingly in process of simplification, work is in hand on joint cost of living studies in various areas, and closer agreement has been reached on rates of per diem while on mission in different parts of the world.

4. PERSONNEL MATTERS:

Close liaison with the United Nations and Specialized Agencies continues with respect to such matters as common personnel standards, the International Administrative Tribunal, leave provisions, recruitment, inter-Agency transfers, the International Civil Service Advisory Board, and many other aspects of personnel administration.

Unesco declared its intention of adhering to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund from 1 December, 1949. Negotiations are in progress for the settlement of the detailed arrangements and for the liquidation of the Unesco Provident Fund.

Staff members are now eligible for long-term and indeterminate contracts subject to a determination in each case that the person concerned

is the most highly qualified individual available, that the requirements of geographical distribution are met, and that the length of the contract offered corresponds to the probable duration of the post. A Selection Committee has been appointed to consider recommendations for indeterminate contracts. It is expected that these new measures will prove to be an important step in the development of a sound appointments policy and a stable Secretariat.

The Bureau of Personnel is studying the implications to Unesco of eventual participation in a joint Social Security system proposed by the United Nations in accordance with the recommendations of the United Nations Committee of Experts on Salaries, Allowances and Leave System, and negotiations have been undertaken with the United Nations on the matter.

ANNEXES

A N N E X I

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

London, 16 November, 1945

THE Governments of the States parties to this Constitution on behalf of their peoples declare,
that since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed;
that ignorance of each other's ways and lives has been a common cause, throughout the history of mankind, of that suspicion and mistrust between the peoples of the world through which their differences have all too often broken into war;
that the great and terrible war which has now ended was a war made possible by the denial of the democratic principles of the dignity, equality and mutual respect of men, and by the propagation, in their place, through ignorance and prejudice, of the doctrine of the inequality of men and races; that the wide diffusion of culture, and the education of humanity for justice and liberty and peace are indispensable to the dignity of man and constitute a sacred duty which all the nations must fulfil in a spirit of mutual assistance and concern; that a peace based exclusively upon the political and economic arrangements of governments would not be a peace which could secure the unanimous, lasting and sincere support of the peoples of the world, and that the peace must therefore be founded, if it is not to fail, upon the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind.

For these reasons, the States parties to this Constitution, believing in full and equal opportunities for education for all, in the unrestricted pursuit of objective truth, and in the free exchange of ideas and knowledge, are agreed and determined to develop and to increase the means of communication between their peoples and to employ these means for the purposes of mutual understanding and a truer and more perfect knowledge of each other's lives;

In consequence whereof they do hereby create the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the purpose of advancing, through the educational and scientific and cultural relations of the peoples of the world, the objectives of international peace and of the common welfare of mankind for which the United Nations Organization was established and which its Charter proclaims.

ARTICLE I. Purposes and Functions.

1. The purpose of the Organization is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science

and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations.

2. To realize this purpose the Organization will :

(a) collaborate in the work of advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples, through all means of mass communication and to that end recommend such international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image;

(b) give fresh impulse to popular education and to the spread of culture; by collaborating with Members, at their request, in the development of educational activities;

by instituting collaboration among the nations to advance the ideal of equality of educational opportunity without regard to race, sex or any distinctions, economic or social;

by suggesting educational methods best suited to prepare the children of the world for the responsibilities of freedom;

(c) maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge;

by assuring the conservation and protection of the world's inheritance of books, works of art and monuments of history and science, and recommending to the nations concerned the necessary international conventions; by encouraging co-operation among the nations in all branches of intellectual activity, including the international exchange of persons active in the fields of education, science and culture and the exchange of publications, objects of artistic and scientific interest and other materials of information;

by initiating methods of international co-operation calculated to give the people of all countries access to the printed and published materials produced by any of them.

3. With a view to preserving the independence, integrity and fruitful diversity of the cultures and educational systems of the States Members of this Organization, the Organization is prohibited from intervening in matters which are essentially within their domestic jurisdiction.

ARTICLE II. *Membership*

1. Membership of the United Nations Organization shall carry with it the right to membership of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

2. Subject to the conditions of the agreement between this Organization and the United Nations Organization, approved pursuant to Article X of this Constitution, States not members of the United Nations Organization may be admitted to membership of the Organization, upon recommendation of the Executive Board, by a two-thirds majority vote of the General Conference.

3. Members of the Organization which are suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership of the United Nations Organization shall, upon the request of the latter, be suspended from the rights and privileges of this Organization.

4. Members of the Organization which are expelled from the United Nations Organization shall automatically cease to be members of this Organization.

ARTICLE III. *Organs*

The Organization shall include a General Conference, an Executive Board and a Secretariat.

ARTICLE IV. *The General Conference*

A.—*Composition*

1. The General Conference shall consist of the representatives of the States Members of the Organization. The Government of each Member State shall appoint not more than five delegates, who shall be selected after consultation with the National Commission, if established, or with educational, scientific and cultural bodies.

B.—*Functions*

2. The General Conference shall determine the policies and the main lines of work of the Organization. It shall take decisions on programmes drawn up by the Executive Board.

3. The General Conference shall, when it deems it desirable, summon international conferences on education, the sciences and humanities and the dissemination of knowledge.

4. The General Conference shall, in adopting proposals for submission to the Member States, distinguish between recommendations and international conventions submitted for their approval. In the former case a majority vote shall suffice; in the latter case a two-thirds majority shall be required. Each of the Member States shall submit recommendations or conventions to its competent authorities within a period of one year from the close of the session of the General Conference at which they were adopted.

5. The General Conference shall advise the United Nations Organization on the educational, scientific and cultural aspects of matters of concern to the latter, in accordance with the terms and procedure agreed upon between the appropriate authorities of the two Organizations.

6. The General Conference shall receive and consider the reports submitted periodically by Member States as provided by Article VIII.

7. The General Conference shall elect the members of the Executive Board and, on the recommendation of the Board, shall appoint the Director-General.

C.—*Voting*

8. Each Member State shall have one vote in the General Conference. Decisions shall be made by a simple majority except in cases in which a two-thirds majority is required by the provisions of this Constitution. A majority shall be a majority of the Members present and voting.

9. A Member State which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Conference if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Conference may, nevertheless, permit such a Member State to vote, if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member Nation.

D.—*Procedure*

10. The General Conference shall meet annually in ordinary session; it may meet in extraordinary session on the call of the Executive Board. At each session the location of its next session shall be designated by the General Conference.

11. The General Conference shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall at each session elect a president and other officials.

12. The General Conference shall set up special and technical committees and such other subordinate bodies as may be necessary for its purposes.

13. The General Conference shall cause arrangements to be made for public access to meetings, subject to such regulations as it shall prescribe.

E.—*Observers*

14. The General Conference, on the recommendation of the Executive Board and by a two-thirds majority, may, subject to its rules of procedure, invite as observers at specified sessions of the Conference or of its commissions representatives of international organizations, such as those referred to in Article XI, paragraph 4.

15. When consultative arrangements have been approved by the Executive Board for such international non-governmental or semi-governmental organizations in the manner provided in Article XI (4), those organizations shall be invited to send observers to sessions of the General Conference and its Commissions.

ARTICLE V. *Executive Board*

A.—*Composition*

1. The Executive Board shall consist of eighteen members elected by the General Conference from among the delegates appointed by the Member States, together with the President of the Conference who shall sit *ex officio* in an advisory capacity.

2. In electing the members of the Executive Board the General Conference shall endeavour to include persons competent in the arts, the humanities, the sciences, education and the diffusion of ideas, and qualified by their experience and capacity to fulfil the administrative and executive duties of the Board. It shall also have regard to the diversity of cultures and a balanced geographical distribution. Not more than one national of any Member State shall serve on the Board at any one time, the President of the Conference excepted.

3. The elected members of the Executive Board shall serve for a term of three years, and shall be immediately eligible for a second term, but shall not serve consecutively for more than two terms. At the first election eighteen members shall be elected of whom one-third shall retire at the end of the first year and one-third at the end of the second year, the order of retirement being determined immediately after the election by the drawing of lots. Thereafter six members shall be elected each year.

4. In the event of the death or resignation of one of its members, the Executive Board shall appoint, from among the delegates of the Member

State concerned, a substitute, who shall serve until the next session of the General Conference which shall elect a member for the remainder of the term.

B.—*Functions*

5. The Executive Board, acting under the authority of the General Conference, shall be responsible for the execution of the programme adopted by the Conference and shall prepare its agenda and programme of work.

6. The Executive Board shall recommend to the General Conference the admission of new Members to the Organization.

7. Subject to decisions of the General Conference, the Executive Board shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its officers from among its members.

8. The Executive Board shall meet in regular session at least twice a year and may meet in special session if convoked by the Chairman on his own initiative or upon the request of six members of the Board.

9. The Chairman of the Executive Board shall present to the General Conference, with or without comment, the annual report of the Director-General on the activities of the Organization, which shall have been previously submitted to the Board.

10. The Executive Board shall make all necessary arrangements to consult the representatives of international organizations or qualified persons concerned with questions within its competence.

11. The members of the Executive Board shall exercise the powers delegated to them by the General Conference on behalf of the Conference as a whole and not as representatives of their respective Governments.

ARTICLE VI. *Secretariat*

1. The Secretariat shall consist of a Director-General and such staff as may be required.

2. The Director-General shall be nominated by the Executive Board and appointed by the General Conference for a period of six years, under such conditions as the Conference may approve, and shall be eligible for re-appointment. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization.

3. The Director-General, or a deputy designated by him, shall participate, without the right to vote, in all meetings of the General Conference, of the Executive Board, and of the committees of the Organization. He shall formulate proposals for appropriate action by the Conference and the Board.

4. The Director-General shall appoint the staff of the Secretariat in accordance with staff regulations to be approved by the General Conference. Subject to the paramount consideration of securing the highest standards of integrity, efficiency and technical competence, appointment to the staff shall be on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

5. The responsibilities of the Director-General and of the staff shall be exclusively international in character. In the discharge of their duties they shall not seek or receive instructions from any Government or from any authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any

action which might prejudice their position as international officials. Each State Member of the Organization undertakes to respect the international character of the responsibilities of the Director-General and the staff, and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their duties.

6. Nothing in this Article shall preclude the Organization from entering into special arrangements within the United Nations Organization for common services and staff and for the interchange of personnel.

ARTICLE VII. *National Co-operating Bodies*

1. Each Member State shall make such arrangements as suit its particular conditions for the purpose of associating its principal bodies interested in educational, scientific and cultural matters, with the work of the Organization, preferably by the formation of a National Commission broadly representative of the Government and such bodies.

2. National Commissions or National Co-operating Bodies, where they exist, shall act in an advisory capacity to their respective delegations to the General Conference and to their Governments in matters relating to the Organization and shall function as agencies of liaison in all matters of interest to it.

3. The Organization may, on the request of a Member State, delegate, either temporarily or permanently, a member of its Secretariat to serve on the National Commission of that State, in order to assist in the development of its work.

ARTICLE VIII. *Reports by Member States*

Each Member State shall report periodically to the Organization, in a manner to be determined by the General Conference, on its laws, regulations and statistics relating to educational, scientific and cultural life and institutions, and on the action taken upon the recommendations and conventions referred to in Article IV, paragraph 4.

ARTICLE IX. *Budget*

1. The budget shall be administered by the Organization.

2. The General Conference shall approve and give final effect to the budget and to the apportionment of financial responsibility among the States Members of the Organization subject to such arrangement with the United Nations as may be provided in the agreement to be entered into pursuant to Article X.

3. The Director-General, with the approval of the Executive Board, may receive gifts, bequests, and subventions directly from Governments, public and private institutions, associations, and private persons.

ARTICLE X. *Relations with the United Nations Organization*

This Organization shall be brought into relation with the United Nations Organization, as soon as practicable, as one of the Specialized Agencies

referred to in Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations. This relationship shall be effected through an agreement with the United Nations Organization under Article 63 of the Charter, which agreement shall be subject to the approval of the General Conference of this Organization. The agreement shall provide for effective co-operation between the two Organizations in the pursuit of their common purposes, and at the same time shall recognize the autonomy of this Organization, within the fields of its competence as defined in this Constitution. Such agreement may, among other matters, provide for the approval and financing of the budget of the Organization by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

ARTICLE XI. *Relations with other specialized international organizations and agencies*

1. This Organization may co-operate with other specialized intergovernmental organizations and agencies whose interests and activities are related to its purposes. To this end the Director-General, acting under the general authority of the Executive Board, may establish effective working relationships with such organizations and agencies and establish such joint committees as may be necessary to assure effective co-operation. Any formal arrangements entered into with such organizations or agencies shall be subject to the approval of the Executive Board.

3. Whenever the General Conference of this Organization and the competent authorities of any other specialized inter-governmental organizations or agencies whose purposes and functions lie within the competence of this Organization, deem it desirable to effect a transfer of their resources and activities to this Organization, the Director-General, subject to the approval of the Conference, may enter into mutually acceptable arrangements for this purpose.

3. This Organization may make appropriate arrangements with other inter-governmental organizations for reciprocal representation at meetings.

4. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization may make suitable arrangements for consultation and co-operation with non-governmental international organizations concerned with matters within its competence, and may invite them to undertake specific tasks. Such co-operation may also include appropriate participation by representatives of such organizations on advisory committees set up by the General Conference.

ARTICLE XII. *Legal status of the Organization*

The provisions of Articles 104 and 105 of the Charter of the United Nations Organization concerning the legal status of that Organization, its privileges and immunities shall apply in the same way to this Organization.

ARTICLE XIII. *Amendments*

1. Proposals for amendments to this Constitution shall become effective upon receiving the approval of the General Conference by a two-thirds

majority; provided, however, that those amendments which involve fundamental alterations in the aims of the Organization or new obligations for the Member States shall require subsequent acceptance on the part of two-thirds of the Member States before they come into force. The draft texts of proposed amendments shall be communicated by the Director-General to the Member States at least six months in advance of their consideration by the General Conference.

2. The General Conference shall have power to adopt by a two-thirds majority rules of procedure for carrying out the provisions of this Article.

ARTICLE XIV. *Interpretation*

1. The English and French texts of this Constitution shall be regarded as equally authoritative.

2. Any question or dispute concerning the interpretation of this Constitution shall be referred for determination to the International Court of Justice or to an arbitral tribunal, as the General Conference may determine under its rules of procedure.

ARTICLE XV. *Entry into force*

1. This Constitution shall be subject to acceptance. The instruments of acceptance shall be deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom.

2. This Constitution shall remain open for signature in the archives of the Government of the United Kingdom. Signature may take place either before or after the deposit of the instrument of acceptance. No acceptance shall be valid unless preceded or followed by signature.

3. This Constitution shall come into force when it has been accepted by twenty of its signatories. Subsequent acceptances shall take effect immediately.

4. The Government of the United Kingdom will inform all Members of the United Nations of the receipt of all instruments of acceptance and of the date on which the Constitution comes into force in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

In faith whereof, the undersigned, duly authorized to that effect, have signed this Constitution in the English and French languages, both texts being equally authentic.

Done in London the sixteenth day of November, 1945, in a single copy, in the English and French languages, of which certified copies will be communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom to the Governments of all the Members of the United Nations.

A N N E X I I LIST OF MEMBER STATES TO 31 DECEMBER 1949

Afghanistan	Israel
Argentina	Italy
Australia	Lebanon
Austria	Liberia
Belgium	Luxembourg
Bolivia	Mexico
Brazil	Monaco
Burma	The Netherlands
Canada	New Zealand
Ceylon	Norway
China	Pakistan
Colombia	Persia
Cuba	Peru
Czechoslovakia	The Philippines
Denmark	Poland
Dominican Republic	Saudi-Arabia
Ecuador	Syria
Egypt	Switzerland
El Salvador	Thailand
France	Turkey
Greece	Union of South Africa
Guatemala	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Haiti	United States of America
Honduras	Uruguay
Hungary	Venezuela
India	
Iraq	

Note:

a) Panama having deposited the instruments of acceptance on 10 January 1950, and Sweden on 23 January 1950, the admission of these States to the Organization took effect on those dates.

b) The following States, which are not members of the United Nations, have applied for admission to Unesco on the dates stated :

Republic of Korea	5 July 1949
Republic of the United States of Indonesia	5 January 1950
Hachemite Kingdom of the Jordan	7 January 1950

In conformity with Article II of the agreement between the United Nations and Unesco, the Director-General duly transmitted these applications to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Economic and Social Council considered them at its Tenth Session and decided to inform Unesco that it had no objection to the admission of these States (Resolution 285 (X), A, B, C).

Following this decision and in conformity with the terms of Article II, paragraph 2 of the Constitution of Unesco, the Executive Board examined the applications of these States at its 19th Session and recommended their admission to the General Conference, which will accordingly consider them at its Fifth Session.

A N N E X I I I (a)

MEMBERSHIP OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF UNESCO FOR THE YEAR 1

	COUNTRY REPRESENTED	DATE OF ELECTION	EXPIRY OF MANDATE
<i>Chairman</i>			
Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan	India	1946, 1948	1951
<i>Vice-Chairmen</i>			
H.E. Dr. C. Parra-Perez	Venezuela	1946	1949
Mr. Roger Seydoux	France	1948	1949
<i>Members</i>			
Professor Stanislaw Arnold	Poland	1947	1950
Professor P. de Berredo Carneiro	Brazil	1946	1949
Professor Chen Yuan	China	1946, 1947	1950
H. E. Mr. Victor Doré	Canada	1946, 1948	1951
H.E. Shafik Ghorbal Bey	Egypt	1946, 1948	1951
Mr. Resat Nuri Güntekin	Turkey	1946	1949
H.E. Count Stefano Jacini	Italy	1948	1951
Dr. Manuel Martinez-Baez	Mexico	1946, 1947	1950
Sir John Maud, K.C.B.	United Kingdom	1946, 1947	1950
Dr. Guillermo Nannetti	Colombia	1948	1950
Professor Alexandre Photiades	Greece	1946, 1948	1951
Professor Alf Sommerfelt	Norway	1946	1949
Dr. George D. Stoddard	United States of America	1947	1949
Professor Louis Verniers	Belgium	1946, 1948	1951
Dr. E. Ronald Walker	Australia	1946, 1947	1950

A N N E X I I I (b)

MEMBERSHIP OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF UNESCO FOR THE YEAR

	COUNTRY REPRESENTED	DATE OF ELECTION	EXPIRY OF MANDATE
<i>Chairman</i>			
Sir John Maud	United Kingdom	1946, 1947	1950
<i>Vice-Chairmen</i>			
Professor Louis Verniers	Belgium	1946, 1948	1951
Professor Alex Photiades	Greece	1946, 1948	1951
<i>Members</i>			
Professor Stanislaw Arnold	Poland	1947	1950
Professor P. de Berredo Carneiro	Brazil	1946, 1949	1952
Professor Chen Yuan	China	1946, 1947	1950
H.E. Mr. Victor Doré	Canada	1946, 1948	1951
Dr. Luther H. Evans	United States of America	1949	1952
H.E. Shafik Ghorbal Bey	Egypt	1946, 1948	1951
H.E. Count Stefano Jacini	Italy	1948	1951
Dr. Manuel Martinez-Baez	Mexico	1946, 1947	1950
Dr. Guillermo Nannetti	Colombia	1948	1950
H.E. Dr. C. Parra-Perez	Venezuela	1946, 1949	1952
H.E. Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan	India	1946, 1948	1951
Mr. Roger Seydoux	France	1948, 1949	1952
Professor Alf Sommerfelt	Norway	1946, 1949	1952
Mr. Ahmet Kutsi Tecer	Turkey	1949	1952
Dr. E. Ronald Walker	Australia	1946, 1947	1950

II. THE PROGRAMME OF UNESCO IN 1950

The Fourth Session of the General Conference

In the light of the resolutions adopted by the Third Session of the General Conference, of the recommendations of the Executive Board, of the documents and motions submitted to it, and of its own deliberations Resolves as follows :

1. RECONSTRUCTION

1.1 RECONSTRUCTION CAMPAIGN

The Director-General is instructed to promote and co-ordinate the provision of assistance to war-devastated countries in the fields of education, science and culture.

To this end he shall :

- 1.11 Collect, evaluate and distribute information on the changing needs of these countries;
- 1.12 Stimulate the development of reconstruction programmes and campaigns by Unesco National Commissions, other national groups, and international governmental and non-governmental organizations and assist in the co-ordination of their activities;
- 1.13 Provide advice and assistance in the planning of reconstruction campaigns and programmes by producing publicity materials, by supplying information concerning the forms of assistance and the areas which should have the highest priority and by giving detailed information about the needs of selected institutions;
- 1.14 Attend to the needs of institutions and organizations concerned with the education of adults, such as trade unions and workers' educational movements;
- 1.15 Obtain from donor organizations reports on their activities in meeting educational, scientific and cultural needs;
- 1.16 Prepare and publish a report on the effectiveness of Unesco's programme in the field of reconstruction.

1.2 EMERGENCY ACTION BY UNESCO

The Director-General is instructed :

- 1.21 To take action to assist in meeting the educational, scientific and cultural needs of victims of war and other major catastrophes resulting from human or natural causes, as follows :
- 1.211 To purchase and distribute, within the limits of allocated funds, books, educational material, scientific and technical equipment;
- 1.212 To seek the advice of the Executive Board with a view to achieving distribution in proportion to degree and urgency of need;

- 1.213 To assist, with suggestions and advice, teachers, librarians, museum curators, sponsors of youth service camps and others, in the solution of educational problems arising out of such catastrophies;
- 1.214 To consult with the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies concerned, as a part of the relief work in which joint action with any of them is involved.
- 1.22 The Executive Board is instructed to advise the Director-General in the allocation of supplies among war-devastated countries.
- 1.3 CO-OPERATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES
- The Director-General is instructed :
- 1.31 To collaborate with the appropriate organs of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies to ensure that, in the development and execution of plans for the economic and social reconstruction of war-devastated countries, attention shall be paid to the needs of education, science and culture;
- 1.32 To take appropriate steps for the co-ordination of Unesco's reconstruction programme with appeals or campaigns of a related character initiated by the United Nations.
- 1.4 COLLABORATION WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
- The Director-General will continue to provide the Secretariat for the Temporary International Council for Educational Reconstruction (TICER).
- 1.5 ACTION BY MEMBER STATES
- It is recommended to Member States :
- 1.51 That all appropriate agencies and organizations within each Member State should co-operate with Unesco in implementing its reconstruction programme;
- 1.52 That their national commissions should assist in the co-ordination of voluntary efforts and in the work of TICER;
- 1.53 That National Committees of non-governmental organizations for educational, scientific and cultural reconstruction should be formed in all Member States to assist in the task of rebuilding in war-devastated countries;
- 1.54 That they pursue or, where co-operation does not yet exist, establish the co-ordination of Unesco and UNAC campaigns on the national level;
- 1.55 That they take immediate steps to arrange for duty-free entrance of contributed educational materials;
- 1.56 That they provide for adequate reporting to donors about the use of contributed materials;
- 1.57 That they call upon their educational institutions to provide suitable employment for refugee intellectuals and to furnish them with opportunities to become proficient in the language of the country;

- 1.58 That, in view of war damage and the increased birthrate, they give priority to the building and equipment of schools, universities and other educational institutions;
- 1.59 That they report to the General Conference on the measures it has been possible to take to give effect to the above recommendations.
- 1.6 INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTARY WORK CAMPS AND CHILDREN'S COMMUNITIES
- The Director-General is instructed :
- 1.61 To co-operate with institutions and associations organizing international voluntary work camps or children's communities in the execution of their programmes and to assist them to extend their activities;
- 1.62 In view of the value of international work camps and children's communities for better international understanding, to submit, a report on this subject to the General Conference.
- 1.7 GENERAL RECOMMENDATION
- Unesco will in future years effect a gradual transition from the reconstruction of war-devastated areas to their constructive development of education, science and culture.
- 1.71 The Director-General is instructed to report to the General Conference on the methods to be followed in order to achieve this object.

2. EDUCATION

2.1 GENERAL EDUCATION CLEARING HOUSE

The Director-General is instructed to maintain a clearing house in education, giving primary attention to approved projects and such clearing house activities as are incidental thereto.

To this end he shall :

2.11 EDUCATIONAL MISSIONS

Arrange for educational missions to Member States, at their request and with their financial co-operation, for the purpose of making surveys, advising and assisting in educational improvement, particularly in war-devastated or less developed regions;

2.12 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF EDUCATION

- 2.121 Maintain an agreement with the International Bureau of Education for the joint support of the International Conference on Public Education and for use of the facilities of the Bureau;
- 2.122 Study in 1950, jointly with the International Bureau of Education, the problems involved in making free compulsory primary education more nearly universal and of longer dura-

tion throughout the world, and at a later date submit the results of this investigation either to the International Conference on Public Education, or to a meeting of Ministers of Education, or other competent authorities convened *ad hoc*, whose work would be co-ordinated with that of the aforesaid Conference;

2.13 EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

- 2.131 Establish contact and enter into agreements with selected organizations, institutions and persons, equipped to co-operate with the clearing house in the fulfilment of its functions;
- 2.132 Collect, collate and distribute in the working languages or in such languages as are considered useful printed materials, including reports and lists of films, recordings and other educational aids.

2.2 EDUCATIONAL SEMINARS

The Director-General is instructed :

- 2.21 To make arrangements for the conduct by Unesco, or by appropriate agencies, of international or regional educational seminars; to conduct in 1950 the two international seminars prepared in 1949, on the Teaching of Geography to promote international understanding, and on the Improvement of Textbooks, particularly of History Textbooks;
- 2.22 To assist in the preparation for and conduct of a Seminar on Primary Education in America, to be held in Montevideo in 1950 under the sponsorship of the Government of Uruguay and the Organization of American States;
- 2.23 And to prepare in 1950 for further international seminars in 1951, particularly for the Regional Seminar in the Middle East, on the production of materials for literacy campaigns;
- 2.24 To publish and distribute selected materials from the seminars sponsored by Unesco, in order to assist in follow-up activities in Member States.

2.3 IMPROVEMENT OF TEXTBOOKS AND TEACHING MATERIALS

The Director-General is instructed to further, in co-operation with Member States, National Commissions, and other national and international bodies, the improvement of textbooks and teaching materials, in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the First Session of the General Conference.

2.4 FUNDAMENTAL EDUCATION

- 2.41 Unesco will help Member States which desire aid in campaigns for fundamental education, giving priority to less developed regions and to under-privileged groups within industrialized countries.

To this end the Director-General is instructed :

2.411 CLEARING HOUSE

To carry on clearing house functions for the interchange of technical information and advise on Fundamental Education;

2.412 ASSOCIATED PROJECTS AND AGENCIES

To develop a system of associated projects and agencies, by which important activities in fundamental education in various parts of the world are linked through the clearing house;

2.413 PILOT PROJECTS

To co-operate with Member States which seek assistance in the establishment or operation of pilot projects;

2.4131 The Director-General may suspend co-operation in a pilot project at any time after consultation with the Member State concerned, if in his judgment it is not proceeding satisfactorily;

2.414 MATERIALS AND RESEARCH

To promote or carry out research and to prepare sample materials for use in pilot and associated projects;

2.415 TRAINING AND PRODUCTION CENTRES

To co-operate with Member States in the establishment of regional centres for the training of teachers and workers and the production of materials for fundamental education;

2.416 CO-OPERATION WITH UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

To co-operate with the appropriate organs of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies and other bodies interested in aspects of fundamental education involving conservation of natural resources, and other elements of community development, economic development, agriculture, health and sanitation.

2.42 RECOMMENDATION TO MEMBER STATES

It is recommended to Member States that they provide fundamental education for all their people, in conformity with Article I, paragraph 2 (b) of the Constitution of Unesco, including the establishment as soon as possible of universal free and compulsory primary education, and also education for adults.

2.5 CHILDREN AND YOUTH

The Director-General is instructed :

2.51 EDUCATION FOR INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

- 2.511** In co-operation with the appropriate organs of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies, to assist Member States and educational groups in teaching about the United Nations, particularly in elementary and secondary schools;
- 2.512** To select, prepare and distribute materials and educational aids for international understanding, including information about experiments in Member States;
- 2.513** To take steps towards the drafting of a convention under which the Member States may agree, within the limits of their legal powers, to ensure that their educational programmes are directed at all levels towards international peace and security;
- 2.514** To encourage youth movements to introduce into their programmes activities and teaching which may promote international understanding, and to assist these movements in carrying out this part of their programme;

2.52 EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES TO EDUCATION

- 2.521** To collaborate with the United Nations in their attempt to establish a Declaration of the Rights of the Child, in which Unesco should seek to have included the reception of the principles, that distinctions of colour, race, sex or religion should not operate against any group of young people; that no young person should be deprived of instruction suited to his capacities by reason of financial handicap; and that certificates awarded should give equal rights to all;
- 2.522** To continue an international study of the successful methods employed in different countries to overcome the barriers to education for all;

2.53 HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

- 2.531** To collaborate with the United Nations and other international and national organizations in study and action on the educational problems of handicapped children, including those handicapped by reason of war;
- 2.532** To this end, to collect information in this field, draft and publish reports and secure the dissemination of the information and materials collected.

2.54 SCIENCE IN GENERAL EDUCATION

To continue the study of the rôle of science in general education and, in particular, to assist the International Bureau of Education in its enquiry on the present status of the teaching of science in primary and secondary schools, and, once the results of this enquiry are known, to include the question in the programme of the next Session of the General Conference with a view to establishing concrete proposals for the rôle of science at the different levels of education;

- 2.55 THE ARTS IN GENERAL EDUCATION
- 2.551 To provide clearing house services to Member States for the collection, analysis and distribution of information concerning the arts in general education, and for the exchange of materials and personnel between Member States.
- 2.552 RECOMMENDATION TO MEMBER STATES
- The General Conference recommends to Member States that they take, through National Commissions wherever possible, appropriate steps, such as the establishment of a committee on the arts in general education, to facilitate this exchange of information. The purpose of such action would be to encourage improved methods of teaching and to stimulate experiment and research by local institutions and individuals.
- 2.553 The Director-General is instructed :
- 2.5531 To assist Member States in the planning and setting up of such committees;
- 2.5532 To investigate, through appropriate governmental authorities, professional organizations and individual experts, the advisability of an international committee or council, representative of these national bodies, to further international co-operation in this field : and to assist in the promotion of such an international body if found desirable.
- 2.6 TEACHING
- The Director-General is instructed :
- 2.61 TEACHERS' CHARTER
- In co-operation with the International Bureau of Education, to collect basic information on the training and status of teachers, looking towards the development of a Teachers' Charter; and to assemble information concerning the legal, social and economic position of teachers, their real incomes, comparative salaries, and the conditions of appointment, tenure, promotion and retirement;
- 2.62 LANGUAGE TEACHING
- To explore ways of assisting international co-operation among linguists and language-teaching experts, especially in studying the effectiveness of methods of language teaching;
- 2.63 WORK WITH UNIVERSITIES
- 2.631 To assist the Interim Committee of the International Universities' Bureau to convene a full International Conference of Representatives of Universities in 1950 and to consider a draft constitution for an International Association of Universities;

- 2.632 To maintain liaison with, and promote the exchange of information among national and international organizations of universities;
- 2.633 To promote, through contacts with appropriate organizations, studies in higher education that contribute to the development of international understanding.

2.7 ADULT EDUCATION

The Director-General is instructed :

- 2.71 To assist the implementation of recommendations adopted at the International Conference on Adult Education, which fall within Unesco's programme, examining separately those which refer to countries where there is a large majority of illiterates;
- 2.72 To carry on clearing house functions in Adult Education, including the editing of an international directory, and the collection, analysis and distribution of information on adult education experiments, methods and techniques in various countries;
- 2.73 To promote the study of and teaching about the contribution of organized labour to the advancement of civilization, and as a first step to invite Member States to contribute textbooks and illustrated teaching materials to Unesco, as a means of stimulating clearing house activities in this field;
- 2.74 To foster the organization of national voluntary associations in the field of adult education in order that they, with the help of the national public services responsible for adult education, may ensure an essential basis for international co-operation in this field;

2.75 VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

To collaborate with the International Labour Office in its study and development of vocational guidance;

2.76 EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN

To collaborate with the Commission on the Status of Women of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in promoting enquiries through competent bodies into educational opportunities open to women.

2.8 RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

2.81 CLEARING HOUSE ACTIVITIES

- 2.811 The maximum use should be made of outside bodies and persons willing to serve Unesco's purposes, both through National Commissions and otherwise.
- 2.812 The raising of the status and emoluments of the teaching profession should be the constant aim of Unesco.
- 2.813 In seeking information about the educational systems and procedures of Member States, evidence should be obtained

from qualified persons and bodies both inside and outside official circles.

- 2.814 The fullest possible access to all sources of documentation and information should be given to Unesco's educational missions by Member States which ask for such missions.

2.82 SEMINARS

- 2.821 The Director-General is invited to draw the attention of the seminars on textbooks to the importance, especially in secondary schools, of the teaching of the history and literature of oriental peoples.

- 2.822 In the organizing of seminars, emphasis should be placed on the active co-operation of those attending rather than on formal lectures.

- 2.823 When seminars are projected, the fullest possible preparation should be undertaken both by Unesco itself and by Member States.

2.83 FUNDAMENTAL EDUCATION

- 2.831 Emphasis should be placed on the development of the intelligence of the individual and not merely on his economic betterment.

- 2.832 The needs and resources of the local community should be the basis of the fundamental educational programme. No attempt should be made to reach arbitrary conclusions about a minimum standard of education applicable to all countries and all peoples.

- 2.833 The more highly developed States should not only assist the less developed areas, but should also actively promote fundamental education among the less privileged groups within their own borders.

- 2.834 Full use should be made, after consultation with the Government or the National Commission of the country concerned, of the resources not only of governmental but also of all appropriate non-governmental agencies and institutions.

2.84 PRINCIPLES CONCERNING EDUCATION

The Director-General is instructed to encourage Member States and National Commissions to invite the attention of Education Departments, teachers' associations, teachers' training colleges or other authorities concerned to the desirability of acting on the following principles:

- 2.841 In primary and secondary schools, every effort should be made, both in teaching and in framing programmes of study, to avoid inculcating by word or implication the belief that lands, peoples and customs other than one's own are necessarily inferior, or are otherwise unworthy of understanding and sympathy;

- 2.842 In the selection, analysis or preparation of textbooks for use in primary and secondary schools, due regard should be given to the principles set out above.

3. NATURAL SCIENCES

3.1 FIELD SCIENCE CO-OPERATION OFFICES

The Director-General is instructed to maintain Field Science Co-operation Offices in the Middle East, East Asia, Latin America and South Asia, as undertakings of the highest priority in the natural sciences programme.

In the development of this work it is recommended that he should concentrate on the exchange and supply of information, material and personnel.

3.2 WORLD CENTRE OF SCIENTIFIC LIAISON

The Director-General is instructed:

- 3.21 To carry on the activities of a World Centre of Scientific Liaison. These include such activities as promoting the exchange of scientific information through the Field Science Co-operation Offices (3.1); the exchange of scientists and the facilitation of their movements across frontiers (7.1); the exchange of information about films on scientific research (7.233); abstracting, rationalization and other aspects of scientific documentation (3.3); compiling a world register of scientific institutions and scientists (7.3); collaboration with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies in the field of Applied Science (3.9);

- 3.22 To maintain an information service on scientific apparatus.

3.3 SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE

The Director-General is instructed:

- 3.31 To promote the standardization of scientific terminology and the preparation of multilingual dictionaries for special fields of science and technology;

- 3.32 To promote collaboration between organizations which are developing classification tables, lists of subject headings and codes for classification and indexing of scientific literature;

3.33 ABSTRACTING

To aid the development of the indexing, abstracting and reviewing of scientific literature by promoting international collaboration, co-ordination and organization in these fields; and to that end:

- 3.331 To convene committees on the abstracting of various sciences, including, jointly with the World Health Organization, the Co-ordinating Committee on the Abstracting and Indexing of Medical and Biological Sciences;

- 3.332 To publish a directory of science indexing and abstracting services;

- 3.333 To publish a consolidated list of the periodicals which are indexed and abstracted by the various science indexing and abstracting services;

- 3.34 To assist appropriate international organizations in supplying scientific information and to help to form international documentation organizations for inadequately served subjects.

3.4 CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE PROTECTION OF NATURE

The Director-General is instructed to provide financial aid for, and to assist, by means of services, the activities of the International Union for the Protection of Nature, such activities to include the maintenance of a documentation centre.

3.5 INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF THE HYLEAN AMAZON

The Director-General is instructed to enter into an agreement with the International Institute of the Hylean Amazon (and with its Interim Commission) to assure close co-operation between the Institute and Unesco, including provision for Unesco assistance in projects of the Institute related to Unesco's programme, for exchange of information and of staff, and for the maintenance of common services and facilities.

3.6 INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF THE ARID ZONE

The Director-General is instructed to circulate to Member States the recommendations of the Committee of Experts called in 1949 on the proposal to set up an International Institute of the Arid Zone, inviting their comments, and, thereafter, if it appears desirable, to call a conference of delegates of interested countries and Specialized Agencies to discuss the possible establishment of such an Institute.

3.7 INTERNATIONAL COMPUTATION CENTRE

The Director-General is instructed to circulate to Member States the results of studies carried out in consultation with the United Nations on the proposal to set up an International Computation Centre, inviting their comments, and to submit a report to a future Session of the General Conference.

3.8 POPULARIZATION OF SCIENCE

The Director-General is instructed:

- 3.81 To encourage and assist the exchange of information and material for the popularization of science, especially by furthering international co-operation between bodies engaged in disseminating the understanding of science, such as associations of science writers, science clubs and associations for the advancement of science;

- 3.82 To arouse and increase public interest in applying science to the promotion of human welfare, through mobile scientific exhibits, fundamental science kits and other appropriate means;

- 3.83 To request Member States and National Commissions to initiate group discussions and debates among scientists and among the general public, on the social and international implications of science, in which discussions natural science and social science specialists will take part; to co-ordinate the conclusions of these discussions and to report them, in particular, to National Commissions;
- 3.84 To promote the spread of knowledge among the general public on the problems and methods for the conservation of natural resources and to co-operate with appropriate bodies in this field, in particular with the International Union for the Protection of Nature.
- 3.9 CO-OPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
- The Director-General is instructed:
- 3.91 To further international scientific co-operation by means of grants-in-aid and other similar forms of assistance to international scientific and technological organizations, unions and societies;
- 3.92 To assist in the international organization of scientists engaged in the fields of engineering, agriculture and medicine, provided that in the two latter fields the necessary close co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization respectively be maintained;
- 3.921 Jointly with the World Health Organization, to assist the Council for the co-ordination of International Congresses of Medical Sciences and the bodies affiliated to it, by financial aid and by means of services;
- 3.922 To convene a conference of delegates of international non-governmental engineering science organizations to consider the establishment of an Advisory Committee on International Engineering Science Congresses taking into account the recommendations of the Expert Committee convened in 1949;
- 3.93 To provide to scientific bodies within Member States appropriate financial and other aid for carrying out scientific work of international significance along the lines of Unesco's aims, after consultation with the relevant Government or National Commission, with the International Council of Scientific Unions and with the appropriate scientific union, subject to regulations adopted by the General Conference.

4. SOCIAL SCIENCES

4.1 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

The Director-General is instructed:

- 4.11 To promote international co-operation in the social sciences, including law, by aiding in the establishment of an international organization or organizations and by means of grants-in-aid or contracts for financial assistance to such organization or organizations;

- 4.12 To assist and promote education and training in statistics, including financial help to the International Statistical Institute if a satisfactory agreement is reached;
- 4.13 To aid and develop the exchange of information in the field of social sciences by all possible methods, including the promotion of suitable abstracting services and the publication of an International Bulletin.

4.2 STUDY AND DISSEMINATION OF SCIENTIFIC FACTS CONCERNING QUESTIONS OF RACE

The Director-General is instructed:

- 4.21 To study and collect scientific materials concerning questions of race;
- 4.22 To give wide diffusion to the scientific information collected;
- 4.23 To prepare an educational campaign based on this information.

4.3 TENSIONS AFFECTING INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

- 4.31 The Director-General is instructed to promote enquiries into:
- 4.311 The distinctive character of the various national cultures, ideals, and legal systems;
- 4.312 The ideas which the people of one nation hold concerning their own and other nations;
- 4.313 Modern methods developed in education, political science, philosophy and psychology for changing mental attitudes, and into the social and political circumstances that favour the employment of particular techniques;
- 4.314 The influences which make for international understanding or for aggressive nationalism;
- 4.315 Population problems affecting international understanding, including the cultural assimilation of immigrants;
- 4.316 The influence of modern technology upon the attitudes and mutual relationships of peoples.

These last two enquiries will be made in close co-operation with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies.

- 4.32 He shall promote studies of the philosophic bases of Fascism and National Socialism; enquiries on the conditions which facilitated and were responsible for progress from theory and scientific doctrine to practice and policy; and enquiries into the techniques and devices used for teaching this doctrine to the people of Germany and Italy in the period preceding the second world war, in order to assist in the early recognition of such movements in the future.

4.33 RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

In carrying out the above-mentioned instructions the Director-General should note the following points:

- 4.331 A clear distinction should be made between the work programme of the two projects relating to tensions (4.31) and to the comparative study of cultures (5.5). The Director-

General should continue, however, to ensure close co-operation in the execution of both projects.

- 4.332 He shall enlist the resources of and distribute the work among universities and other research centres in the various nations, utilizing, wherever possible, National Commissions and appropriate international organizations. These organizations shall be free to propose such reformulation of the projects enumerated above as may seem to them to be necessary.
- 4.333 He shall encourage these bodies to apply comparable research standards and methods.
- 4.334 He shall use available resources of Unesco and seek governmental and private financial aid.
- 4.335 He shall study methods whereby the findings of the investigations may be popularized and actions based on these findings may be undertaken by National Commissions and other appropriate organizations.

4.4 STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION

The Director-General is instructed:

- 4.41 To encourage and assist the study by social scientists in all Member States of the problems which arise within their respective fields from recent developments in international collaboration;
- 4.411 To this end, to seek from the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and other International Organizations, documentation regarding their structure and their problems and to make this documentation available to Social Science specialists.

4.42 RECOMMENDATION TO MEMBER STATES

The General Conference recommends to Member States that they draw the attention of social scientists to the importance of extensive scientific study of the problems involved in international organization and collaboration, including those arising from the work of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies.

5. PHILOSOPHY AND HUMANISTIC STUDIES

5.1 CO-OPERATION WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Director-General is instructed to develop international co-operation in the field of philosophy and humanistic studies by grants-in-aid or contracts for financial assistance to the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies.

In return, the Director-General shall secure the Council's collaboration with a view to:

- (a) Encouraging the creation of international organizations in branches of humanistic studies, where such organizations do not yet exist and where the need for them has been felt;

- (b) Facilitating the dissemination of ideas and the spread of knowledge, more particularly by the organization of congresses and committees of enquiry, the publication of works of reference, information or synthesis throwing light upon insufficiently known aspects of certain cultures;
- (c) Promoting and co-ordinating, within each subject field, bibliographical work in accordance with resolution 6.52 and studying the possibility of establishing rules for abstracting which may be applied within the fields of philosophy and humanistic studies;
- (d) Obtaining the help of international organizations and specialists in humanistic studies in the carrying out of Unesco's programme.

5.2 PHILOSOPHIC ROUND-TABLES

The Director-General is instructed:

- 5.21 To organize round-table discussions dealing with philosophic concepts that have special concern for Unesco's purposes;
- 5.22 To ask philosophical or other cultural journals to devote special numbers to these subjects in conjunction with the round-table discussions, and to distribute a suitable number of copies.

5.3 PUBLICATIONS

The Director-General is instructed:

- 5.31 To promote the publication of a journal on current work in the fields of philosophy and humanistic studies;
- 5.32 To arrange for the publication of a volume of essays on the philosophical principles of human rights.

5.4 PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS OF FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS

The Director-General is instructed to secure the collaboration of competent international organizations in order to continue an enquiry:

- (a) To analyse and define the main connotations of liberty, democracy, law and equality, which have emerged in the history of political and legal philosophy;
- (b) To determine their practical influence today;
- (c) To estimate their importance in current ideological controversies; and
- (d) To give suitable publicity to the results of such enquiry.

5.5 COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CULTURES

The Director-General is instructed:

- 5.51 To secure the collaboration of competent international organizations in order to carry on the comparative study of cultures concerning the ideas held by one country, or by a group within a country, of their own cultures and the relations of those

cultures with others, and to give suitable publicity to the results so far achieved;

- 5.52 To report to the General Conference, in the light of a report by the International African Institute, on research which should be undertaken on the native cultures in Africa, in order to further the purposes of Unesco;

- 5.53 To assist the United Nations in its study of the situation of aboriginal populations and other social groups in countries of the continent of America, and in this work to collaborate with the Instituto Indigenista Interamericano and interested States.

5.6 SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL HISTORY

The Director-General is instructed, in consultation with appropriate scientific associations and international non-governmental organizations, to continue preparations for the publication of books which will provide, for general and specialist readers, an understanding of the scientific and cultural aspects of the history of mankind, of the interdependence of peoples and cultures and of their contributions, including that of labour organizations, to the common heritage. Account should be taken of the work done by the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education.

6. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

6.1 ARTS

The Director-General is instructed:

6.11 INTERNATIONAL THEATRE INSTITUTE

To promote international co-operation in the theatre by means of a grant-in-aid or contract for financial assistance to the International Theatre Institute;

6.12 INTERNATIONAL MUSIC COUNCIL

- 6.121 To encourage international co-operation in the field of music by grants-in-aid or contracts to the International Music Council, when this shall have been finally established;

- 6.122 To examine with the Austrian Government the possibility of an international conference to consider a universal standard of musical pitch, in co-operation with the International Music Council, when established;

- 6.123 In collaboration with experts and institutions concerned with music, to continue the preparation of a catalogue of world music, listing works which are already available in recorded form and those which should be recorded, and to encourage its publication in the form of sets;

6.13 REPRODUCTIONS IN VISUAL ARTS

- 6.131 To keep up-to-date the lists of fine colour reproductions disseminated by Unesco, and from time to time to publish supplementary lists;
- 6.132 To compile for publication and distribution in Member States, with the collaboration of the International Council of Museums, lists of works illustrative of important phases and movements in the history of art, as well as lists of available fine colour reproductions of such works;
- 6.133 To secure the advice of experts on the preparation of portfolios of fine colour reproductions covering specific fields of art;
- 6.1331 To distribute among Member States and especially among those who possess only a limited number of works of art, selections of fine colour reproductions;
- 6.134 To publish and distribute a list of documentary films on art, and suggestions for additional films;
- 6.135 To keep up-to-date the lists of institutions possessing photographic archives of works of art and from time to time publish supplementary lists;
- 6.136 In collaboration with the competent international organizations, to provide for the publication at a low price of a periodical containing information on international artistic activity, the teaching of art and of documentary studies, accompanied by illustrations and reproductions of works of art and monuments in different parts of the world;
- 6.137 To obtain from Member States information concerning methods by which visual art has been brought to the knowledge of workers through periodical exhibitions of visual art reproductions in their factories, restaurants or recreation rooms and to submit a report to a later conference;

6.14 REPRODUCTION OF MATERIAL OF CULTURAL IMPORTANCE

- 6.141 To invite Member States to draw up lists of existing photographic archives consisting of works of a cultural character (artistic, historic, scientific or documentary) whether movable or immovable and to complete such archives wherever they lack particularly representative works of which no satisfactory reproduction exists;
- 6.142 To encourage the exchange of lists of photographic archives and reproductions between Member States;
- 6.143 To encourage the establishment of a certain number of repositories in which a series of reproductions of the most representative and the most vulnerable works might be assembled;

6.15 FREEDOM OF THE ARTIST

- 6.151 To institute an examination, with the active participation of artists throughout the world, of the contributions which creative artists can make towards Unesco's purposes;

- 6.152 To ascertain what social, economic and political influences now interfere with the performance of the artist's function; the measures that have been or can be taken to remove or lessen these hindrances; and the means whereby the working conditions of the artist can be improved and his freedom assured;
- 6.153 To present to the General Conference plans to carry out the resolutions on the freedom of the artist adopted by the First Session of the General Conference and reaffirmed by the Third Session;
- 6.16 UNESCO AWARDS
- To examine the possibility of making a series of annual Unesco awards for the best achievement during the preceding twelve months, in music, art, drama, literature, education and the humanities, to be made on the advice of recognized international authorities; and to report to the General Conference.
- 6.2 LETTERS
- The Director-General is instructed :
- 6.21 COLLABORATION WITH CREATIVE WRITERS
- To promote collaboration among writers of all countries in the aims of Unesco, particularly :
- 6.211 By ensuring regular collaboration with the international PEN Club;
- 6.212 By promoting, through such means as are available, international symposia of writers;
- 6.22 TRANSLATIONS
- 6.221 *Translations of Great Books*
- To promote adequate translations of classic and contemporary works in literature, philosophy, the humanities, and the social and natural sciences in order to carry out the plans undertaken by Unesco in conjunction with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and in continuance of the work of the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education.
- To that end he shall :
- 6.2211 Establish an International Committee for Translations with which he shall consult, as well as with international non-governmental organizations, on practical problems connected with the selection, translation, publication and distribution of suitable works;
- 6.2212 Encourage Member States to set up National Translation Committees, preferably through their National Commissions, for the purpose of preparing lists of works suitable for translation, of selecting competent translators for the several

languages, of arranging with authors and publishers for the publication of translations, and of compiling current lists of all translations published within their respective countries in the fields of education, science and culture;

- 6.2213 Make arrangements with Member States of one or several specified regions for the translation and publication of selected classics and contemporary works.

6.222 *Index Translationum*

The Director-General is instructed to assist the resumption of the publication of the *Index Translationum*.

6.3 MUSEUMS

The Director-General is instructed :

- 6.31 To provide for the exchange of information concerning museums, their techniques, modern methods of presentation and other aspects of their work;
- 6.32 To stimulate and to develop, in collaboration with the International Council of Museums, a plan for exchanges of exhibitions and collections, including in particular the international circulation of Unesco exhibitions of contemporary works of art accompanied by appropriate catalogues, such exhibitions to be prepared if possible by Member States, National Commissions and appropriate professional organizations;
- 6.321 To request the International Council of Museums to study the possibility of using its information facilities to prevent duplication in the holding of international exhibitions of works of art, and to submit to the General Conference the results of the above study;
- 6.33 To seek means to enlist the co-operation of museums in such parts of Unesco's Programme as fundamental education, adult education, arts and sciences;
- 6.34 To report to the General Conference on the proposal for international co-operation between museums by establishing inter-governmental foundations for the exchange of professionals, students, books, works of art, collections, exhibits and other material;
- 6.35 To continue in 1950 the publication in English and French of *Museum* and to arrange for it to be printed in other languages.

6.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND HISTORIC MONUMENTS

The Director-General is instructed :

- 6.41 To consult with Member States on measures designed to secure access by archaeologists of all countries to archaeological sites; and in particular, to request the International Council of Museums to put forward plans for the consideration of the General Conference and for submission to Member States;
- 6.42 To report to the General Conference on measures suitable for ensuring the co-operation of interested States in the protection,

preservation and restoration of antiquities, monuments and historic sites, and on the possibility of establishing an international fund to subsidize such preservation and restoration.

Particular attention will be given to arrangements for the protection of such monuments, as well as to the protection of all objects of cultural value, particularly those kept in museums, libraries and archives, against the probable consequences of armed conflict.

6.5 LIBRARIES AND BOOKS

6.51 PUBLIC LIBRARIES

6.511 The Director-General is instructed to promote the development of public libraries in Member States as centres for popular education and for the growth of international understanding.

To that end, he shall :

6.5111 In collaboration with the International Federation of Library Associations, organize an international seminar for professional librarians on the rôle of public and school libraries in adult education;

6.5112 Organize in one of the Member States, at the request and with the assistance of the government and as part of a campaign for the spread of fundamental education, a pilot project for public libraries, mainly intended for persons who have just learned to read and write;

6.5113 In co-operation with the International Federation of Library Associations, promote the publication, translation and dissemination of manuals and leaflets to aid in the development and understanding of public libraries.

6.52 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DOCUMENTATION

The Director-General is instructed :

To promote bibliographical and documentation services relevant to Unesco's Programme and to promote the co-ordination of the various projects in the field of bibliography.

To this end he shall :

6.521 Continue the work done in previous years in co-operation with the Library of Congress of the United States;

6.522 Assist by appropriate means and particularly by financial assistance, the preparatory work of the Third International Congress of Librarianship and Bibliography to be organized in 1950 by the International Federation of Library Associations with the co-operation of the International Federation for Documentation;

6.523 Assist the preparation and publication of a new edition of the "Index Bibliograficus" published before the war under the auspices of the League of Nations by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation; assist in the preparation of lists of existing international bibliographies of recognized value; stimulate and promote the preparation of bibliographies of this type for subjects not yet covered.

- 6.524 Consult with a joint committee of the International Federation of Library Association, the International Federation for Documentation and other related bodies with a view to the possible creation of an international council of librarianship, documentation and archives.

6.525 REPRODUCTION OF PERIODICALS

The Director-General is instructed to promote the reproduction, by microfilm, photo-lithography or other suitable methods, of out-of-print periodicals in selected fields of education, science and culture, so as to supply the needs of libraries in Member States, particularly in war-devastated areas.

- 6.5251 To that end he is requested to ascertain needs, establish priorities and develop a scheme for reproduction and distribution.

6.53 LOW-PRICED BOOKS

The Director-General is instructed to encourage the production of low-priced books, periodicals, and teaching material in the fields of Unesco's interests.

The Director-General shall give due regard to the interests of authors and shall assure their representation on any committees of experts and at conferences called on this subject.

6.54 PUBLICATIONS SUBSIDY FUND

The Director-General is instructed to consider the possibility of the establishment of a special fund to assist the publication of works of importance in the field of science and learning, designed for a limited audience, and to report thereon to the General Conference.

6.55 EXCHANGE AND DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS

The Director-General is instructed :

- 6.551 To maintain clearing house activities to provide for or assist in the collection, allocation, distribution and exchange of publications, including the publication of a bulletin for libraries;
- 6.552 To promote the organization, maintenance and development of national book exchange and distribution centres, and to put them in touch with one another;
- 6.553 To promote, through inter-governmental agreements, agreements between national exchange centres and otherwise, the increase and improvement of exchange of publications, both official and other, between governments, non-governmental institutions and research libraries.

6.56 UNESCO INTERNATIONAL COUPON SCHEME

The Director-General is instructed to operate an international Book Coupon Scheme, to permit institutions and individuals

in soft-currency countries to buy books and periodicals from hard-currency countries; and to extend it to cover other educational, scientific and cultural material including educational and scientific films, within the limits of Unesco's resources in hard currency or by any other means which may add to those resources.

6.6 RECOMMENDATIONS TO MEMBER STATES

It is recommended to Member States :

- 6.61 That they take steps to ensure the supply of books and related material to public libraries and the libraries of learned institutions and societies at the lowest possible cost; and in particular that efforts be made to ensure their supply to these libraries by publishers on the same terms as those available to booksellers and other dealers;
- 6.62 That they promote the compilation and publication of select national bibliographies of current "best books" relevant to Unesco's aims; the lists to include brief descriptions of each work, to be translated, if possible, into the more important languages;
- 6.63 That they draw up, in consultation with their National Commissions, lists of the ten or more representative literary works best suited to provide understanding of their respective countries and cultures; and to ensure that these lists are printed and circulated;
- 6.64 That they set up national book centres as parts of an international system for the exchange and distribution of publications;
- 6.65 That they reduce or eliminate import duties upon books destined for their national book exchange and distribution centres and, so far as possible, reduce transport costs thereon.

6.7 COPYRIGHT

Unesco shall consider, as a matter of urgency, and with due regard to existing agreements, the problem of improving Copyright on a world-wide basis.

To this end the Director-General is instructed :

- 6.71 To arrange for a comparative and critical study of Copyright problems and of the ways in which they are solved in various countries and between countries, bearing in mind the purpose of furthering universal respect for justice and extending the rule of law and of the essential freedoms;
- 6.72 To ensure that, in these studies, the rights and needs of authors, publishers, workers and the public are carefully considered, and that Unesco invites representatives of these groups to take part in all committees, commissions, or meetings of experts;
- 6.73 To give due regard to the recommendations of the Committee of Experts which met in 1949, and after consultation with the United Nations, to assemble any documentation and all useful

information with a view to the drafting and adoption of a universal Convention on Copyright.

To this end :

6.731 He shall invite all States, members of Unesco or not, to make known their point of view on the timeliness of convening an inter-governmental conference charged with the preparation of such a Convention, and on the essential provisions which it should contain;

6.732 On the basis of replies received and intervening consultations, and after having been advised by a Committee of Experts, he shall prepare and submit to the General Conference a summary report containing, if then applicable, detailed proposals on the procedure to adopt for the convocation of an inter-governmental conference entrusted with the preparation of a universal Convention on Copyright.

6.74 RECOMMENDATION TO THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

The Director-General should throughout co-operate closely with the United Nations and endeavour to keep in touch with the current activities and accomplishments of the inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations dealing with Copyright. In these activities he should avoid entering into any commitments.

6.8 SERVICE OF CULTURAL LIAISON IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The Director-General is instructed to bring into operation a service of cultural liaison to promote, in co-operation with National Commissions, the exchange of ideas, information, material, and persons in the field of Arts, Letters, Philosophy and Humanistic Studies, among the countries of the Middle East and between those countries and other parts of the world.

6.9 CULTURAL CONVENTIONS

The Director-General is instructed :

6.91 To undertake a systematic comparative and critical study of cultural agreements and conventions now in force, taking account of experience gained in the application of those agreements and conventions and of research on this subject carried out by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the work done by the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education;

6.911 To submit to the next session of the General Conference a report setting out the conclusions of that study and any suggestions and proposals which he may consider likely to facilitate the conclusion of bilateral or multilateral cultural conventions.

6.92 RECOMMENDATIONS TO MEMBER STATES

It is recommended to Member States :

6.921 That they deposit with the Secretariat of Unesco agreements and conventions they have concluded on cultural affairs in

- order that information about them may be spread among other Member States;
- 6.922 That at the time of negotiating such agreements or conventions they take into consideration the purposes and the programme of Unesco and possibly consult the Secretariat of the Organization in order to avail themselves of the latter's assembled information.

7. COMMUNICATION

7.1 EXCHANGE OF PERSONS

The Director-General is instructed :

- 7.11 To request the co-operation of Member States in the preparation of reports on the activities of governmental and non-governmental organizations affecting the movement of persons between countries. These reports should include data on the number, character, availability and sponsorship of fellowships, scholarships and other types of assistance currently offered for study, research, teaching and observation;
- 7.12 To collect, compile and publish relevant material and to determine the effectiveness of existing programmes for the interchange of persons;
- 7.13 To disseminate the results of this work to Member and Non-Member States and to private agencies and individuals;
- 7.14 To stimulate the establishment of additional governmental and private fellowships and travel grants, suggesting to donors appropriate conditions and standards of award;
- 7.15 To promote research on the social implications of science, as shown in recent and earlier history, by seeking funds for at least three fellowships;
- 7.16 To administer, in collaboration with National Commissions in the Member States, fellowships and internships authorized out of Unesco's funds (or the equivalent expenditure for travel grants), to be awarded in exceptional cases where the furtherance of specific Unesco projects is clearly involved and where no other funds are available; and also to collaborate, when requested by donors, in the administration of fellowships and internships offered by governments, voluntary organizations or individuals;
- 7.17 To convene in 1950 a small committee of experts to discuss the administration of fellowships and related questions;
- 7.18 To recommend to the Member States concerned appropriate steps for the co-ordination of the movement, for study or similar purposes, of young persons between countries where such action is needed;
- 7.181 To take such steps as may be necessary with a view to calling a conference or conferences of representatives of Member States to consider international conventions and other arrangements for facilitating exchange between Member States of teachers and workers for cultural purposes; the latter to be arranged

in close collaboration with the International Labour Organization.

7.19 **RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL**

- 7.191 The Director-General's efforts should be specially concerned with mature persons, such as research workers, technicians, teachers, professors, artists, government officials, experts, leaders in adult education and industrial and agricultural workers.
- 7.192 In the administration of fellowships, the Director-General should maintain the closest collaboration with the Economic and Social Council, the World Health Organization, other Specialized Agencies of the United Nations, and Member States, to ensure that overlapping is avoided and conformity of operations and finance is secured.
- 7.193 In encouraging the establishment of fellowships and travel grants, as well as in the recruitment of fellows, the Director-General should give special attention to the needs of war-devastated countries, trust territories and under-developed areas.

7.2 **MASS COMMUNICATION**

7.21 **TECHNICAL FACILITIES OF PRESS, RADIO AND FILMS**

- 7.211 The Director-General is instructed to take all practical steps to carry out the recommendations resulting from surveys which have been completed on technical facilities of the press, radio and films.
- To this end he shall :
- 7.2111 Make the fullest possible use of the information obtained on Press, Radio and Films in the course of the surveys, to keep this information up-to-date and to disseminate it widely among professional circles, and to undertake research on particular communications problems of interest;
- 7.2112 In co-operation with the appropriate organs of the United Nations and with the Specialized Agencies, stimulate the provision and distribution of raw materials (and in particular newsprint and paper for other publications), and equipment (and in particular low-priced radio receivers and projection apparatus), and promote professional training, necessary to the restoration and development of the means of mass communication throughout the world;
- 7.2113 Arrange for regional technical co-operation missions to Member States at their request and with their financial co-operation to develop the use of film and radio for educational, scientific and cultural purposes, and to train personnel; he shall also promote the organization of a regional seminar on the use of radio or films for educational purposes and shall lend his assistance thereto;
- 7.2114 Encourage the creation of an International Institute of the Press and Information, in so far as a demand for such an Institute is revealed by journalists and their organizations; and co-operate with the Institute if created.

- 7.21141 In this connexion, he shall consult with a committee of specialists in the fields of press and information, and present a report to the Fifth Session of the General Conference.
- 7.21142 If the report prepared for the Fifth Session of the General Conference of Unesco indicates the desirability of establishing an International Institute of the Press and Information, the Director-General shall investigate whether funds for that purpose could be obtained from non-governmental sources.
- 7.212 The Director-General is instructed to study the world Braille situation and, with the advice of a competent committee, to organize an International Conference with a view to agreeing on certain international principles which would allow the greatest degree of uniformity in Braille and would improve its rationalization and develop its extension. Such regional discussions as may later prove necessary should subsequently be organized by the Secretariat.
- 7.213 The Director-General is instructed :
- 7.2131 To extend to other countries the enquiry initiated by the Commission on Technical Facilities and to publish the reports prepared, after approval by the Commission, and to publish the yearly supplement.
- 7.2132 To co-ordinate the work of the Field Survey Teams with the activities of the Projects Division.
- 7.214 The Director-General is requested to note that these surveys have a two-fold purpose :
- 7.2141 To assist in the restoration and development of the means of mass communication;
- 7.2142 To publish objective information of the press, radio and films throughout the world with the object of : enabling Unesco to take effective measures for the removal of obstacles to the free flow of information; and providing the press, radio and films with a work of reference, which will also be of value for the purpose of sociological studies.
- 7.22 REMOVAL OF OBSTACLES TO THE FREE FLOW OF INFORMATION
- Unesco will continue and intensify its efforts to remove existing obstacles to the free flow of ideas by word and image.
- To that end, the Director-General is instructed :
- 7.221 To collect and analyse, on a continuing basis, objective information on obstacles to the free flow of information, and to publish or arrange for the publication of special studies;
- 7.222 To analyse such obstacles to the free movement between nations of persons and of educational, scientific and cultural material as derive from currency and customs regulations, transport costs and lack of transport facilities, and other laws and regulations;
- 7.223 To submit proposals to the General Conference for the recommendation to Member States of measures to eliminate these obstacles;
- 7.224 To initiate and organize schemes for reducing and eliminating these obstacles and to collaborate to this end with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies;

- 7.225 To offer the services of Unesco to the United Nations in matters concerning freedom of information, and particularly by the publication of reports and the conduct of studies which will assist the work of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information;
- 7.226 To forward to Member States and to States Members of the United Nations not being Members of Unesco, the completed text of the Draft Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials recommended to Unesco by the Third Session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, inviting their comments;
- 7.2261 To convene a meeting to which interested governments would be invited to send, at their own expense, experts or representatives who would consider the Draft Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials, together with the Draft Agreement to Facilitate the International Circulation of Publications, and prepare a single revised text;
- 7.2262 To submit to the Fifth Session of the General Conference a report and, if possible, a text for adoption by the Conference;
- 7.227 To study, in co-operation with the Universal Postal Union, a scheme for the issue of Unesco postage stamps in order to lower and unify postal charges for correspondence between teachers and pupils of the schools of different countries.
- 7.228 *Recommendations to Member States*
- It is recommended to Member States :
- 7.2281 That they recognize the right of citizens to listen freely to broadcasts from other countries;
- 7.2282 That, where currency exchange control is in force, they maintain at present levels, and if possible increase, the amount of foreign exchange allocated to the purchase from abroad of educational, scientific and cultural books and periodicals;
- 7.2283 That war-devastated countries, and other countries which lack sufficient hard currency, take all possible steps to meet their needs for educational, scientific and cultural material by the exchange of goods between themselves and other soft-currency countries in the same region of the world;
- 7.2284 That soft-currency countries take all necessary steps to ensure that goods and services essential for the development of education, science and culture be included in trade agreements with other soft-currency countries in that region of the world;
- 7.2285 That they examine existing national regulations and practices governing the importation and purchase of educational, scientific and cultural material, with a view to introducing or extending especially favourable treatment for such material;
- 7.2286 That they reduce and if possible, abolish customs duties on original works of creative art;
- 7.2287 That they allow accredited museums to import material required by them free of duty;
- 7.2288 That they report to the General Conference on the action taken under the preceding three clauses;

- 7.2289 That, pending negotiations concerning the Draft Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials, they should facilitate, by all possible means, the international circulation of such materials and should remove as far as possible, at the earliest date, all restrictions hampering this circulation, including those within territories subject to military control of Member States.
- 7.23 ACTION THROUGH RADIO, FILMS AND PRESS
- The Director-General is instructed to continue activities to promote the production, distribution and use of radio broadcasts, films and publications on subjects related to Unesco's aims.
- 7.231 *Projects Division*
- 7.2311 In pursuance of this general objective, the Director-General is instructed to maintain within the framework of the Organization a small and compact Projects Division, capable of initiating and influencing production on Unesco subjects in radio, film and press, with emphasis on subjects of a topical nature.
- 7.2312 The work of the Projects Division should include the collection and dissemination of information designed to stimulate production, especially by the employment of competent officers to make direct contact with the directors of leading publications, radio networks and film companies, and by inviting publicists, writers and other persons of international repute to prepare articles and broadcasts on world affairs which come within the province of Unesco.
- 7.2313 Priority should be given to the preparation of radio material and programmes and the promotion of their use by the United Nations, governments and private broadcasting organizations.
- 7.2314 The Director-General is instructed to promote the simultaneous presentation, by radio, film and press in a number of countries, of a limited number of major themes of world significance.
- 7.232 *Radio*
- 7.2321 The Director-General is instructed to continue and expand the participation of Unesco in the use of broadcasting facilities provided by the United Nations and by national broadcasting organizations.
- To this end he shall :
- 7.23211 Consult with a radio programme committee of experts from national broadcasting organizations, composed of not less than eighteen experts chosen by the Director-General with due regard to adequate geographical distribution;
- 7.23212 Provide information, material and services designed to stimulate radio programmes of value to Unesco and to promote collaboration between national broadcasting organizations;
- 7.23213 Complete, for publication, a study of school broadcasting in certain countries and consult with producers and educationists

with a view to obtaining advice and assistance in promoting developments in educational radio.

7.2322 Recommendation to Member States :

It is recommended to Member States that they give greater radio time and facilities to United Nations and Unesco news, features and other programmes designed to promote international understanding.

7.233 *Films*

The Director-General is instructed :

7.2331 To consult with a Film Commission, composed of specialists from national film organizations;

7.2332 To collect, for publications, information on films suitable for discussion groups; to encourage the provision of more prints of such films; to promote the production of films for use by discussion groups; to prepare discussion material and bibliographies to accompany such films; and to promote the widest possible use of this material in all countries;

7.2333 To select from all countries short films likely to promote the purposes of Unesco; to maintain a reference library of such films, and to consider the supply of copies of such films to Member States for non-commercial use, against payment in their own currency;

7.2334 To encourage the production, distribution and exhibition of scientific, educational and children's entertainment films, and, in particular, to consider approaching the organizers of Film Festivals with a view to securing an exhibition of such films;

7.234 *Press*

To consult with a Press and Publications Commission, composed of specialists from national press and publications organizations.

7.235 *Film and Radio in Fundamental Education*

To consult with a commission of specialists on the use of radio and films in the service of Fundamental Education.

7.3 EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

The Director-General is instructed :

7.31 To carry on activities for the collection and dissemination of information about workers, institutions, activities, research resources and physical facilities in education, science and culture;

7.32 To prepare a plan, for submission to the General Conference, for a World Register in these fields.

8. GENERAL RESOLUTIONS

8.1 UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

8.11 The Director-General is instructed to stimulate the dissemination of information about the Universal Declaration of Human

Rights adopted by the United Nations, particularly through the Projects Division of the Mass Communication Department; to encourage the incorporation of the Declaration as subject-matter in the teaching about the United Nations which is given in schools; and to direct his programme sections to employ the Declaration wherever possible in their programme activities.

- 8.12 He is further instructed to report to the Fifth Session of the General Conference on his compliance with the above instructions.

- 8.13 He shall assist the International Federation of University Women to hold a Congress in 1950 for the purpose of making known the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

8.2 PARTICIPATION OF YOUTH

The Director-General is instructed to consider, throughout the work of the Organization, ways and means of associating young people with Unesco's programme and to report on this matter to the General Conference.

III. MISCELLANEOUS RESOLUTIONS

9.1 CHINA RECONSTRUCTION FUND

The Director-General is authorized to establish, out of any funds allocated by the Executive Board for emergency aid to China in 1949 and remaining unobligated at the end of that year, a special fund which shall be known as the China Reconstruction Fund, and which shall be available for obligation during 1950 for emergency reconstruction in China, particularly for assistance to child and student refugees.

9.2 RELIEF TO GREEK REFUGEE CHILDREN

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE,

Realizing that an improvement in the position of refugee Greek children will only be possible through the assistance and co-ordinated efforts of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies concerned, and

Having considered the report submitted to the Executive Board on the position of refugee Greek children,

Decides to address an appeal to Governments, National Commissions and international organizations with a view to affording assistance to refugee Greek children in the field of education, science and culture;

Instructs the Director-General to secure the widest possible distribution of the report submitted to the Executive Board on this matter;

Authorizes the Director-General to open and administer a special fund made up of sums paid for assistance to refugee Greek children.

APPEAL

The General Conference of Unesco, meeting in plenary session, urgently appeals to the Governments of Member States, to the National Commissions and to international organizations on behalf of the 340,000 Greek refugee children from the Northern provinces at present living in makeshift camps or in hastily requisitioned buildings. They are without schools, teachers, teaching material, clothing, medical attention and a social and cultural environment capable of meeting their essential needs. Out of 10,000 schools, 7,625 have been completely destroyed or badly damaged. In the educational field alone the losses amount to more than 50 million dollars.

Instead of the relief which the end of the war brought to almost every country, the situation in Greece today is worse than during the bitter years 1940-1944. Nine years of incessant fighting have reduced the children of this country to an indescribable state of physical debility and moral distress. In spite of the ordeals of the second World War which have blunted human sensibilities, we cannot but be moved at the thought of these 340,000 children whom it is necessary to save from ignorance and from revolt against an inhuman destiny.

The sense of continuity and of cultural influences needs no rekindling in regard to Greece, which gave birth to the art, science and philosophy that are ours today. All those who share in the advantages of modern civilization know well what they owe to its Hellenic sources.

Resolved to give effective help to the Greek refugee children, Unesco is anxious to find the means necessary for this work of mercy. It therefore launches this appeal with confidence. In the name of civilization as well as of humanity it asks for a gesture of gratitude and solidarity which will help education, science and culture to flourish once more on the devastated soil of Greece.

9.3

RELIEF TO REFUGEES IN THE MIDDLE EAST

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE,

Recognizing the continuing situation of the refugees who have been driven from their homes by military operations in the Middle East which was brought before the Third Session of the Conference of Unesco,

Decides to make an appeal to Governments, National Commissions and International Organizations to secure for the

refugees driven from their homes by military operations in the Middle East aid in education, science and culture additional to that given them by Unesco;

Instructs the Director-General and the Executive Board to continue active co-operation in this connexion with the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies concerned;

Authorizes the Executive Board to make, by exception to the Appropriation Resolution for 1949, a transfer not to exceed \$ 30,000 from the Reserve to the Emergency Fund for the year 1949, to be used for such purposes in this area as the Board may find it necessary, subject to the subsequent replenishment of the Reserve from any possible savings.

APPEAL

Unesco's General Conference, at its Fourth Session, again draws the attention of the Governments of Member States, of the National Commissions and of international organizations to the plight of refugee children in the Middle East.

As the result of events in Palestine, 800,000 persons, including 200,000 children, are living in camps. If their sufferings follow upon those of many others, that is no reason for ignoring them.

The work of peace has already begun in the Middle East: 20,000 children out of the 200,000 victims of the recent hostilities are learning reading, writing, arithmetic, and the elements of history and geography. Certainly, their living conditions are wretched, but, thanks to generous international help, they can hope one day to become educated people like so many others.

Although of modest proportions, this work is in danger. If further help is not rapidly forthcoming, Unesco's schools in the Middle East will have to suspend their already precarious activity. The governments and organizations which have undertaken the maintenance and education of these refugees will not be able to meet all needs unless a big collective effort brings them immediate relief.

These children cannot be brought up on bread alone. Like other children, they have the right to learn, to develop themselves and to grow up into men and women. Unesco wants to enable them to do so by providing them, in the camps where they are forced to live, with the schools, books, materials and teachers they need. And those are what Unesco is asking for. To condemn these children to ignorance is to condemn men and women to despair. If the world of tomorrow were to be peopled by desperate souls, it would be doomed to the most atrocious of wars.

Unesco therefore appeals to its Member States, the National Commissions and international organizations to co-operate in a charitable work which is justified by the most natural of

human sentiments as well as by the duty of constructing more stable defences of peace in the minds of men.

9.4

AID TO VICTIMS OF THE EARTHQUAKE IN ECUADOR

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE,

Taking cognizance of the statements made by delegates of Member States concerning the situation in Ecuador resulting from the recent earthquake, and considering the resolution of the Economic and Social Council of 13 August 1949 concerning this matter,

Instructs the Director-General:

(a) To co-operate actively with the United Nations and other Specialized Agencies concerned with the victims of the recent earthquake in Ecuador;

(b) To address an appeal to donor organizations to contribute towards meeting these needs, and for this purpose to provide information and to take such other action as is necessary in connexion with the appeal.

9.5

PUBLICATIONS

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE,

Considering that in order to widen the sale and distribution of Unesco publications the Organization has established sales agreements with booksellers in a number of Member States,

Considering that Member States have accepted the obligation to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image,

Considering that the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, which has become applicable to Unesco, provides for or authorizes the unrestricted import, free of customs duty, of the official publications of the Specialized Agencies, and the right of Specialized Agencies to transfer their funds freely,

Considering that nevertheless certain Member States have established quotas, tariff barriers and other regulations limiting or subjecting to customs duties consignments of Unesco publications,

Considering that certain Member States have established regulations concerning the convertibility of currency which effectively retard or prohibit the transmission to Paris of proceeds from sales of Unesco literature,

Requests Member States to take immediately all the necessary steps with a view to enabling Unesco:

(a) to import its official publications freely and without customs duties, and to sell them within their territory;

(b) to transfer freely to Paris the revenue derived from the sale of such publications.

DRAFT PROGRAMME FOR 1951

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE RESOLVES:

That the Director-General and the Executive Board are requested, in preparing the draft programme for 1951, to consider the possibility,

- (a) Of presenting to the General Conference (in addition to the Budget, which should continue to include work plans) (1) a statement of the Basic Programme of the Organization, showing clearly the basic projects of the Organization and the purposes stated in the Constitution which they are designed to serve; (2) a second statement of the Standing Directives governing the methods and operations of the Organization; and**
- (b) In subsequent years, of submitting to the General Conference proposals for the amendment of the Basic Programme and the Standing Directives.**

A N N E X V

APPROPRIATION RESOLUTION AND APPROPRIATION TABLE FOR 1950

10. APPROPRIATION RESOLUTION FOR 1950

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE RESOLVES:

- 10.1 That for the financial year 1950 the amount of \$8,000,000 is hereby appropriated for the purposes indicated in the Appropriation Table included in this resolution.
- 10.2 Expenditure may be made only for such projects and services as have been approved by the Fourth Session of the General Conference.
- 10.3 The Director-General is authorized to make transfers within the Budget, except that, transfers between Parts of the Budget, and transfers between appropriations in Parts I and III may only be made with the prior approval of the Executive Board. In extreme emergency the Director-General may, nevertheless, make such necessary transfers, provided that he immediately informs the members of the Executive Board in writing of the details of the transfer and the reasons therefore.
- 10.4 No transfer shall be made to increase the item Grants for Emergency Aid in the appropriation line Emergency Action by Unesco (Reconstruction).

1950 APPROPRIATION TABLE

APPROPRIATION LINE

PART I. — GENERAL POLICY

A. General Conference	\$ 233,739
B. Executive Board	74,765
TOTAL PART I	308,504

PART II. — GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

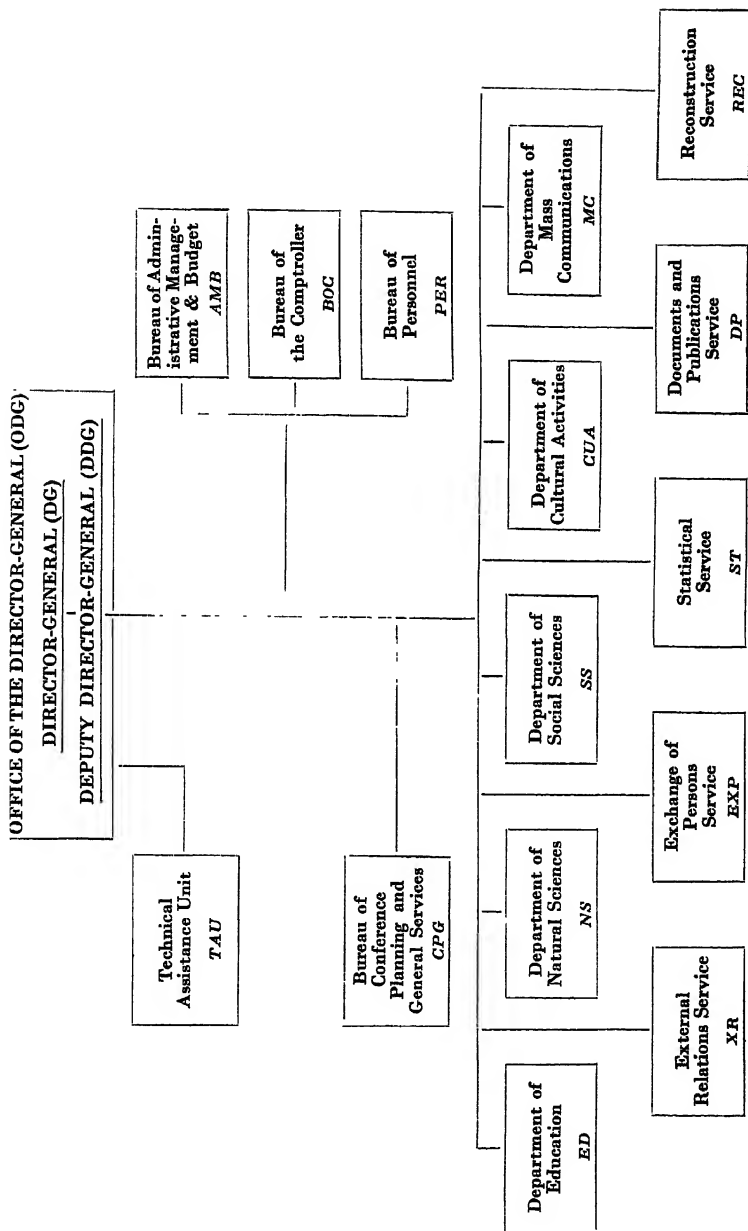
A. Office of the Director-General	157,957
B. Bureau of External Relations	139,828
C. Legal Service	36,026
D. United Nations Liaison Office in New York.	79,751
E. Statistical Office	63,153
F. Finance and Administration	1,489,487
1. Bureau of Administrative Management and Budget	\$ 111,919
2. Bureau of the Comptroller	146,129
3. Bureau of Personnel	156,302
4. Bureau of Central Administrative Ser- vices	1,025,879
5. Bureau of Conference Planning	49,258
TOTAL PART II	1,966,202

PART III. — PROGRAMME OPERATIONS

1. Reconstruction	
A. Programme Costs	27,477
B. Reconstruction Campaign	130,883
C. Emergency Action by Unesco	237,649
Total	396,009
2. Education	
A. Programme Costs	66,847
B. Clearing House and Special Activities.....	431,926
C. Fundamental Education	354,421
D. Children and Youth	131,245
E. Higher and Adult Education	71,376
Total	1,055,815
3. Natural Sciences	
A. Programme Costs	32,690
B. Field Science Co-operation Offices.....	258,978
C. World Centre of Scientific Liaison.....	380,921
D. Encouragement of Inter-Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations	23,010
E. Popularization of Science	60,376
Total	755,975
4. Social Sciences	
A. Programme Costs	26,501
B. International Organizations in the Social Sciences	94,345
C. Tensions Affecting International Understand- ing	161,988
D. Applied Social Science Activities	104,113
Total	386,947

5. Philosophy and Humanistic Studies	
A. Philosophy and Humanistic Studies.....	131,866
Total	131,866
6. Cultural Activities	
A. Programme Costs	129,120
B. Arts	110,893
C. Letters	69,903
D. Museums	74,666
E. Libraries	154,794
F. Copyright	65,226
G. Service of Cultural Liaison in the Middle East	27,197
Total	631,799
7. Communications	
A. Programme Costs	84,919
B. Exchange of Persons	257,964
C. Mass Communications. -- Technical Facili- ties	166,085
D. Mass Communications. -- Removal of Obsta- cles	79,189
E. Mass Communications. -- Action through Radio, Films and Press	388,652
F. Programme Promotion	450,576
G. Field Operations	266,180
Total	1,693,565
TOTAL PART III	5,051,976
PART IV. -- COMMON SERVICE COSTS	
A. Communications	152,205
B. Rent, Utilities and Maintenance of Building.	142,151
C. Supplies and Materials	108,081
D. Rental, Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	17,768
E. Staff Welfare Activities	23,667
F. Permanent Equipment	41,669
G. Miscellaneous Common Costs	187,777
TOTAL PART IV	673,318
TOTAL APPROPRIATION.....	\$ 8,000,000

ANNEX VI



A N N E X V I I

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

1. Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations provides that Specialized Agencies, established by inter-governmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities as defined in their basic instruments in economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations.

2. Articles X and IV paragraph B, sub-paragraph 5 of the Constitution establishing the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization provide that this Organization shall be brought into relation with the United Nations as soon as practicable, as one of the Specialized Agencies referred to in Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations with the function of advising the United Nations on the educational, scientific and cultural aspects of matters of concern to the latter.

Therefore the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agree as follows:

ARTICLE I.

The United Nations recognizes the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as a specialized agency responsible for taking such action as may be appropriate under its basic instrument for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth therein.

ARTICLE II. *Admission of States not Members of the United Nations*

Applications submitted by States not Members of the United Nations for admission to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall be immediately transmitted by the secretariat of the Organization to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (hereinafter called the Council). The Council may recommend the rejection of such applications and any such recommendation shall be accepted by the Organization. If, within six months of the receipt of an application by the Council, no such recommendation has been made, the application shall be dealt with according to Article II, paragraph 2 of the constitution of the Organization.

ARTICLE III. *Reciprocal representation*

1. Representatives of the United Nations shall be invited to attend the meetings of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational,

Scientific and Cultural Organization and its committees, and the Executive Board and its committees, and such general, regional or other special meetings as the Organization may convene, and to participate, without vote, in the deliberations of these bodies.

2. Representatives of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall be invited to attend meetings of the Economic and Social Council and of its commissions and committees and to participate, without vote, in the deliberations of these bodies with respect to items on their agenda relating to educational, scientific and cultural matters.

3. Representatives of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall be invited to attend meetings of the General Assembly of the United Nations for the purposes of consultation on educational, scientific and cultural matters.

4. Representatives of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall be invited to attend meetings of the main committees of the General Assembly when educational, scientific or cultural matters are under discussion, and to participate, without vote, in such discussions.

5. Representatives of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall be invited to attend the meetings of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations and to participate, without vote, in the deliberations thereof, with respect to items on the agenda relating to educational, scientific and cultural matters.

6. Written statements of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall be distributed by the Secretariat of the United Nations to all Members of the General Assembly, the Council and its commissions, and the Trusteeship Council as appropriate.

ARTICLE IV. *Proposal of agenda items*

Subject to such preliminary consultation as may be necessary, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall include on the agenda of the General Conference or Executive Board items proposed to it by the United Nations. Similarly, the Council and its commissions and the Trusteeship Council shall include on their agenda items proposed by the General Conference or Executive Board of the Organization.

ARTICLE V. *Recommendations of the United Nations*

1. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, having regard to the obligation of the United Nations to promote the objectives set forth in Article 55 of the Charter and the function and power of the Council, under Article 62 of the Charter, to make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters and to make recommendations concerning these matters to the specialized agencies concerned, and having regard, also, to the responsibility of the United Nations, under Articles 58 and 63 of the Charter, to make recommendations for the

co-ordination of the policies and activities of such specialized agencies, agrees to arrange for the submission, as soon as possible, to the appropriate organ of the Organization of all formal recommendations which the United Nations may make to it.

2. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agrees to enter into consultation with the United Nations upon request with respect to such recommendations, and in due course to report to the United Nations on the action taken by the Organization or by its members to give effect to such recommendations, or on the other results of their consideration.

3. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization affirms its intention of co-operating in whatever further measures may be necessary to make co-ordination of the activities of specialized agencies and those of the United Nations, fully effective. In particular, it agrees to participate in, and to co-operate with, any body or bodies which the Council may establish for the purpose of facilitating such co-ordination and to furnish such information as may be required for the carrying out of this purpose.

ARTICLE VI. *Exchange of information and documents*

1. Subject to such arrangements as may be necessary for the safeguarding of confidential material, the fullest and promptest exchange of information and documents shall be made between the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

2. Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of paragraph 1:

(a) the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agrees to transmit to the United Nations regular reports on the activities of the Organization;

(b) the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agrees to comply to the fullest extent practicable with any request which the United Nations may make for the furnishing of special reports, studies or information, subject to the conditions set forth in Article XVIII;

(c) the Secretary-General shall, upon request, consult with the Director-General regarding the provision to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of such information as may be of special interest to the Organization.

ARTICLE VII. *Public information*

Having regard to the functions of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as defined in Article I, paragraphs 2 (a) and (c) of its constitution to collaborate in the work of advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples through all means of mass communication, and with a view to co-ordinating the activities of the Organization in this field with the operations of the information services of the United Nations, a subsidiary agreement regarding these matters shall be concluded as soon as possible after the coming into force of the present agreement.

ARTICLE VIII. *Assistance to the Security Council*

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agrees to co-operate with the Economic and Social Council in furnishing such information and rendering such assistance to the Security Council as that Council may request including assistance in carrying out decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security.

ARTICLE IX. *Assistance to the Trusteeship Council*

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agrees to co-operate with the Trusteeship Council in the carrying out of its functions and in particular agrees that it will, to the greatest extent possible, render such assistance as the Trusteeship Council may request in regard to matters with which the Organization is concerned.

ARTICLE X. *Non-self-governing territories*

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agrees to co-operate with the United Nations in giving effect to the principles and obligations set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter with regard to matters affecting the well-being and development of the peoples of non-self-governing territories

ARTICLE XI. *Relations with the International Court of Justice*

1. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agrees to furnish any information which may be requested by the International Court of Justice in pursuance of Article 34 of the Statute of the Court.

2. The General Assembly authorizes the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to request advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice on legal questions arising within the scope of its activities, other than questions concerning the mutual relationship of the Organization and the United Nations or other specialized agencies.

3. Such requests may be addressed to the Court by the General Conference or by the Executive Board acting in pursuance of an authorization by the Conference.

4. When requesting the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall inform the Economic and Social Council of the request.

ARTICLE XII. *Regional offices*

Any regional or branch offices which the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization may establish shall, so far as practicable, be closely associated with such regional or branch offices as the United Nations may establish.

ARTICLE XIII. *Personnel arrangements*

1. The United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization recognize that the eventual development of a single unified international civil service is desirable from the standpoint of effective administrative co-ordination, and with this end in view agree to develop common personnel standards, methods and arrangements designed to avoid serious discrepancies in terms and conditions of employment, to avoid competition in recruitment of personnel, and to facilitate interchange of personnel in order to obtain the maximum benefit from their services.

2. The United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agree to co-operate to the fullest extent possible in achieving these ends and in particular they agree to:

(a) consult together concerning the establishment of an International Civil Service Commission to advise on the means by which common standards of recruitment in the secretariats of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies may be ensured;

(b) consult together concerning other matters relating to the employment of their officers and staff, including conditions of service, duration of appointments, classification, salary scales and allowances, retirement and pension rights and staff regulations and rules with a view to securing as much uniformity in these matters as shall be found practicable;

(c) co-operate in the interchange of personnel when desirable on a temporary or permanent basis, making due provision for the retention of seniority and pension rights;

(d) co-operate in the establishment and operation of suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes arising in connection with the employment of personnel and related matters.

ARTICLE XIV. *Laissez-passer*

The officials of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall have the right to use the laissez-passer of the United Nations in accordance with special arrangements to be negotiated between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the competent authority of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

ARTICLE XV. *Statistical services*

1. The United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agree to strive for maximum co-operation, the elimination of all undesirable duplication between them, and the most efficient use of their technical personnel in their respective collection, analysis, publication and dissemination of statistical information. They agree to combine their efforts to secure the greatest possible usefulness and utilization of statistical information and to minimize the burdens placed upon national governments and other organizations from which such information may be collected.

2. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization recognizes the United Nations as the central agency for the collection, analysis, publication, standardization and improvement of statistics serving the general purposes of international organizations.

3. The United Nations recognizes the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as the appropriate agency for the collection analysis, publication, standardization and improvement of statistics within its special sphere, without prejudice to the right of the United Nations to concern itself with such statistics so far as they may be essential for its own purposes or for the improvement of statistics throughout the world.

4. The United Nations shall develop administrative instruments and procedures through which effective statistical co-operation may be secured between the United Nations and the agencies brought into relationship with it.

5. It is recognized as desirable that the collection of statistical information should not be duplicated by the United Nations or any of the specialized agencies whenever it is practicable for any of them to utilize information or materials which another may have available.

6. In order to build up a central collection of statistical information for general use, it is agreed that data supplied to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for incorporation in its basic statistical series or special reports should, so far as practicable, be made available to the United Nations.

ARTICLE XVI. *Administrative and technical services*

1. The United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization recognize the desirability, in the interest of administrative and technical uniformity and of the most efficient use of personnel and resources, of avoiding, whenever possible, the establishment and operation of competitive or overlapping facilities and services among the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

2. Accordingly, the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agree to consult together concerning the establishment and use of common administrative and technical services and facilities in addition to those referred to in Articles XIII, XV and XVIII, in so far as the establishment and use of such services may from time to time be found practicable and appropriate.

3. Arrangements shall be made between the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in regard to the registration and deposit of official documents.

ARTICLE XVII. *Budgetary and financial arrangements*

1. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization recognizes the desirability of establishing close budgetary and financial relationship with the United Nations in order that the administrative operations of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies shall be carried out in the most efficient and economical manner possible, and that the maximum measure of co-ordination and uniformity with respect to these operations shall be secured.

2. The United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agree to co-operate to the fullest extent possible in achieving these ends and, in particular, shall consult together, concern-

ing appropriate arrangements for the inclusion of the budget of the Organization within a general budget of the United Nations. Such arrangements shall be defined in a supplementary agreement between the two Organizations.

3. Pending the conclusion of such agreement, the following arrangements shall govern budgetary and financial relationships between the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

(a) In the preparation of the budget of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Organization shall consult with the United Nations.

(b) The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agrees to transmit its proposed budget to the United Nations annually at the same time as such budget is transmitted to its members. The General Assembly shall examine the budget or proposed budget of the Organization and may make recommendations to it concerning any item or items contained therein.

(c) Representatives of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall be entitled to participate, without vote, in the deliberations of the General Assembly or any committee thereof at all times when the budget of the Organization or general administrative or financial questions affecting the Organization are under consideration.

(d) The United Nations may undertake the collection of contributions from those members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization which are also Members of the United Nations in accordance with such arrangements as may be defined by a later agreement between the United Nations and the Organization.

(e) The United Nations shall, upon its own initiative or upon the request of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, arrange for studies to be undertaken concerning other financial and fiscal questions of interest to the Organization and to other specialized agencies with a view to the provision of common services and the securing of uniformity in such matters.

(f) The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agrees to conform, as far as may be practicable, to standard practices and forms recommended by the United Nations.

ARTICLE XVIII. *Financing of special services*

1. In the event of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization being faced with the necessity of incurring substantial extra expense as a result of any request which the United Nations may make for special reports, studies or assistance in accordance with Articles VII, VIII, or IX or with other provisions of this agreement, consultation shall take place with a view to determining the most equitable manner in which such expense shall be borne.

2. Consultation between the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall similarly take place with a view to making such arrangements as may be found equitable for covering the costs of central administrative, technical or fiscal services or facilities or other special assistance provided by the United Nations.

ARTICLE XIX. *Inter-agency agreements*

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agrees to inform the Council of the nature and scope of any formal agreement between the Organization and any other specialized agency, inter-governmental or non-governmental organization, and in particular agrees to inform the Council before any such agreement is concluded.

ARTICLE XX. *Liaison*

1. The United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agree to the foregoing provisions in the belief that they will contribute to the maintenance of effective liaison between the two organizations. They affirm their intention of taking whatever further measures may be necessary to make this liaison fully effective.

2. The liaison arrangements provided for in the foregoing articles of this agreement shall apply as far as appropriate to the relations between such branch or regional offices as may be established by the two organizations as well as between their central machinery.

ARTICLE XXI. *Implementation of the agreement*

The Secretary-General and the Director-General may enter into such supplementary arrangements for the implementation of this agreement as may be found desirable in the light of the operating experience of the two organizations.

ARTICLE XXII. *Revision*

This agreement shall be subject to revision by agreement between the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and shall be reviewed not later than three years after the agreement has come into force.

ARTICLE XXIII. *Entry into force*

This agreement shall come into force on its approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

NOTE:

Unesco has also concluded agreements in due form with the International Labour Organization, the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization. The texts of these agreements already appeared in Unesco's "Report to the United Nations, 1948-1949" (pp. 157-165).

A N N E X V I I I

AGREEMENT (1)

between

**THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)**

and

**THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (ICWM)**

Whereas the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is the Specialized Agency of the United Nations Organization responsible for promoting international scientific relations;

Whereas the International Committee of Weights and Measures is the most competent inter-governmental organization for carrying out or co-ordinating the work of metrologists for the perfecting and standardization of measures throughout the world;

The Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, hereinafter termed Unesco, and the Chairman of the International Committee of Weights and Measures, hereinafter termed ICWM, have agreed as follows:

1. FREEDOM OF SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION

So far as concerns tasks the carrying out of which is in conformity with Unesco's programme, Unesco will do all it can to facilitate:

- (a) the exchange of scientific information between countries;
- (b) the passage across frontiers by the scientific staff of ICWM and of persons invited by that organization to take part in its work;
- (c) the passage of scientific instruments across frontiers.

2. MUTUAL CONSULTATION

Unesco and ICWM will take regular counsel together on all questions of common interest to them. For this purpose, the Director of ICWM will ensure contact with Unesco and a representative of Unesco may serve to provide contact with ICWM.

(1) This is the only formal agreement concluded in 1949 with an Inter-Governmental Organization. Another formal agreement has been concluded in 1948 with the International Bureau of Education and is still in force. The text of this agreement appeared in Unesco's "Report to the United Nations, 1948-49" (pp. 166-169).

3. RECIPROCAL REPRESENTATION

- (a) A representative of Unesco will be invited to attend all plenary meetings of the General Conference on Weights and Measures and of the International Committee of Weights and Measures, as an observer;
- (b) Unesco will invite ICWM to be represented by an observer at its General Conference;
- (c) Unesco may further invite ICWM to be represented at the Advisory Committees set up by its General Conference and which deal with questions within ICWM's competence.

4. DURATION OF THE AGREEMENT

The present agreement shall come into force, after approval by the competent bodies of Unesco and ICWM, as soon as it has been signed by the Director-General of Unesco and by the President and Secretary of ICWM.

The period for the application of the present agreement shall be the calendar year. The first period of application, however, shall include the period between the date of signature and 31 December 1950. It shall be prolonged from year to year by tacit renewal, subject to approval by the competent bodies of both organizations.

In the event of the revision of certain clauses or of denunciation, notice of three months must be given by one or other of the parties before the end of the current year.

5. MUTUAL RECOGNITION OF POWERS AND PREROGATIVES

The implementation of this agreement by each party shall not interfere with the powers and prerogatives which the other party enjoys under its own statutes.

Jaime Torres BODET
Director-General of the
United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural
Organization.

J. E. SEARS
Chairman of the
International Committee of Weights and Measures.

M. DEHALU
Secretary of the
International Committee of Weights and Measures.

Paris, 27 June 1949.

A N N E X I X

LIST OF INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL AND SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS APPROVED FOR CONSULTATIVE ARRANGEMENTS (31-12-1949)

Agudas Israel World Organization
Associated Countrywomen of the World
Boy Scouts International Bureau
Catholic International Union for Social Service
Commission of the Churches on International Affairs
Council for the Co-ordination of International Congresses of Medical Sciences
Friends' World Committee for Consultation
International Academic Union
International Alliance of Women
International African Institute
International Anthropological Institute
International Association of Applied Psychology
International Association of University Professors and Lecturers
International Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering
International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience
International Association on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering
International Commission on Folk Arts and Folklore
International Committee on Historical Sciences
International Committee on History of Art
International Committee on Modern Literary History
International Committee of Scientific Management
International Committee of Schools for Social Work
International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers
International Conference of Large Electric Systems
International Conference of Social Work
International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies
International Council of Museums
International Council of Scientific Unions
International Council of Women
International Federation for Documentation
International Federation for Housing and Town Planning
International Federation of Library Associations

International Federation of Musical Youth
 International Federation of Newspaper Proprietors and Editors
 International Federation of Organizations for School Correspondence and Exchanges
 International Federation of Philosophic Societies
 International Federation of the Phonographic Industry
 International Federation of the Societies of Classical Studies
 International Federation of Surveyors
 International Federation of University Women
 International Federation of Workers' Educational Associations
 International Folk Music Council
 International Institute of Administrative Sciences
 International Institute of Philosophy
 International Institute of Political and Social Sciences concerning Countries of differing Civilizations
 International Law Association
 International Literary and Artistic Association
 International Organization of Journalists
 International Organization for Standardization
 International P.E.N. Club
 International Publishers' Congress
 International Relief Committee for Intellectual Workers
 International Society for Contemporary Music
 International Society for Musical Research
 International Statistical Institute
 International Student Service
 International Studies Conference
 International Theatre Institute
 International Union of Architects
 International Union of Catholic Women's Leagues
 International Union for Child Welfare
 International Union of Family Organizations
 International Union of Institutes of Archaeology, History and History of Art
 International Union of Local Authorities
 International Union for the Protection of Nature
 International Union for the Scientific Investigation of Population
 International Union of Students
 International Voluntary Service for Peace
 International Youth Hostel Federation
 Inter-Parliamentary Union
 Joint Committee of International Teachers' Federations
 League of Red Cross Societies
 New Education Fellowship
 O.R.T. World Union
 O.S.E. Union
 PAX ROMANA, International Movement of Catholic Students
 International Catholic Movement of Intellectual and Cultural Affairs
 Permanent International Committee of Linguists
 ROTARY International
 Soroptimist International Association
 United Jewish Educational and Cultural Organization

Women's International Democratic Federation
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
World's Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations
World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts
World Council of Churches
World Engineering Conference
World Federation for Mental Health
World Federation of Democratic Youth
World Federation of Scientific Workers
World Federation of Trade Unions
World Federation of United Nations Associations
World Jewish Congress
World Organization for Early Childhood Education
World Organization of the Teaching Profession
World Power Conference
World's Student Christian Federation
World Student Relief
World Union of Jewish Students
World's Young Women's Christian Association
Young Christian Workers

A N N E X X (a)

CONFERENCES, EXPERTS COMMITTEES AND SEMINARS CONVENED BY UNESCO IN 1949

Date	Place
JANUARY	
3-4	Meeting of Chairmen of National Non-Governmental Organizations to discuss educational reconstruction Unesco House
19	International Voluntary Work Camps Co-ordinating Committee Unesco House
20-21	International Federation of Children's Communities Co-ordinating Committee Unesco House
24-28	Community Studies — Tensions Project Unesco House
25-28	Committee for examining the establishment of an International Organization for Music Unesco House
28-29	Unesco-WHO — Executive Committee for Establishment of the permanent Council for the Co-ordination of International Congresses of Medical Sciences Unesco House
FEBRUARY	
2	TICER (Temporary International Council for Educational Reconstruction) — Committee of Experts Unesco House
4	Joint Committee Unesco-IBE — 5th meeting Unesco House
4-5	Meeting on the Participation of Member Governments in International Organizations Unesco House
5	Interim Committee of the Universities Conference Unesco House
10	International Voluntary Work Camps — Co-ordinating Committee Unesco House
11-12	Executive Committee of the Interim Co-ordinating Committee of Medical and Biological Abstracting in co-operation with WHO Unesco House

Date		Place
MARCH		
2-3	International Voluntary Work Camps — Co-ordinating Committee	Unesco House
4	Meeting of the Preparatory Commission of the International Music Council	Unesco House
7-8	TIGER — General Conference	Unesco House
11-12	Executive Committee of Organizing Committee of Permanent Council for Co-ordination of International Congresses of Medical Sciences	Unesco House
14	Joint FAO-Unesco Committee on the International Institute of Agriculture Library	Unesco House
21-23	Preparatory Commission of the International Association of Comparative Law	Unesco House
22-23	Meeting of Experts on the possibility of creating an International Social Sciences Institute	Unesco House
30	Meeting of the Preparatory Commission of the International Music Council	Unesco House
31-1 APR.	Meeting of Principals of International Schools	Unesco House
APRIL		
4-6	Preparatory Commission of the International Association of Economists	Unesco House
4-7	Influence of Technology upon International Tensions	Unesco House
4-9	Unesco-who — General Constituent Assembly of the Permanent Council for the Co-ordination of International Congresses of Medical Sciences	Brussels
5-6	"Freedom of the Artist" — Study of a questionnaire	Unesco House
12	International Voluntary Work Camps — Co-ordinating Committee	Unesco House
MAY		
3-6	Radio-Programme Sub-Committee	Unesco House
3-7	Experts Committee for Analysis of Fundamental Concepts of Democracy	Unesco House
12-13	Meeting of Experts from devastated countries	Unesco House
16-27	Seminar for French teachers	Unesco House
19	International Voluntary Work Camps — Co-ordination Committee	Unesco House
27	6th session of the Preparatory Commission of the International Music Council	Unesco House
27-28	Executive Committee of the Council for Co-ordination of International Congresses of Medical Sciences	Unesco House
27-28	Experts Committee on German Questions	Unesco House

Date		Place
MAY		
30-3 JUNE	Unesco Committee on Educational, Scientific and Cultural Statistics	Unesco House
31	Executive Committee of the Co-ordinating Committee on Medical and Biological Abstracting	Unesco House
JUNE		
1-4	Interim Co-ordinating Committee on Medical and Biological Abstracting in co-operation with WHO	Unesco House
16	International Voluntary Works Camps — Co-ordinating Committee	Unesco House
16-25	International Conference on Adult Education	Elsinore (Denmark)
20-21	International Federation of Children's Communities — Executive Committee	Unesco House
20-25	International Conference on Science Abstracting	Unesco House
27-1 JULY	Advisory Committee on Educational Broadcasting	Unesco House
29	TICER — Experts Committee	Unesco House
29-30	Preparatory Committee of the International Sociological Association	Unesco House
JULY		
4	Joint Committee Unesco-IBE (6th meeting)	Geneva
4-12	Unesco-IBE — XIIth International Conference of Public Education	Geneva
4-9	Meeting of Experts on Copyright	Unesco House
7	International Voluntary Work Camps — Co-ordinating Committee	Unesco House
7-8	Preparatory Committee — International Political Sciences Association	London
11	7th session of the Preparatory Commission of the International Music Council	Unesco House
11-13	Committee of Experts on Engineering Sciences	Unesco House
14-15	Joint Committee on Education for Librarianship in co-operation with IFLA-FID	Basel
15-16	Meeting of Leaders of Science Clubs	Unesco House
15-16	Provisional Executive Committee — International Economic Association	Unesco House
25-3 AUG.	Technical Needs Commission	Unesco House
26-27	International Conference for the Establishment of an International Centre of Agricultural Science (jointly with FAO and Italian Government)	Rome
27-3 SEPT.	Latin American Seminar on Illiteracy	Quitandinha (Rio de Janeiro)

Date		Place
AUGUST		
4	TIGER — Experts Committee	Unesco House
16-26	Joint UN-Unesco Committee on UN International Research Laboratories	Unesco House
22-29	International Technical Conference on the Protection of Nature	Lake Success
25-27	Committee of experts on German questions	Unesco House
31	Informal Arid Zone Study Group	Lake Success
SEPTEMBER		
5	Meeting of representatives of International Affairs Institute	Unesco House
5-11	International Sociological Association — Constituent Congress	Oslo
6	International Voluntary Work Camps	Unesco House
9-12	Committee of Experts on Administration of Fellowships and Related Problems	Unesco House
12-16	General Conference — International Political Sciences Association	Unesco House
20-22	Post Camp meeting of Volunteers	Abbaye de Royaumont
23-4 OCT.	Meetings of Representatives of National Commissions	Unesco House
OCTOBER		
4-6	Meeting of Experts and National Representatives on the Book Coupons Scheme	Unesco House
6-8	Executive Committee of the Council for the co-ordination of International Congresses of Medical Sciences (joint activities with WHO)	Unesco House
10-11	International Federation of Children's Communities — General Conference	Charleroi
10-14	Meeting of Experts in Indigenous Art	Unesco House
17-21	Meeting of Experts on Sites and Monuments of Art and History	Unesco House
17-21	Consultative Committee on Fundamental and Adult Education	Unesco House
20	International Voluntary Work Camps — Co-ordinating Committee	Unesco House
21	TIGER — Standing Committee	Unesco House
24	Preparatory Commission of the International Music Council	Unesco House
24-29	Radio Programme Committee	Unesco House
26-4 NOV.	Experts Committee on publications	Unesco House
27	TIGER — Working Party on exchange of young people	Unesco House
28-29	Executive Committee of Co-ordinating Committee on Abstracting and Indexing in the medical and biological sciences	Unesco House

Date		Place
NOVEMBER		
2-14 DEC. 5	Asiatic Seminar on Rural Adult Education Extraordinary meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council for the Co-ordi- nation of International Congresses of Medical Sciences	Mysore (India) Unesco House
7-10	Meeting of Experts for Arts in general education	Unesco House
14-18	Committee on the Inter-relations of Cul- tures	Unesco House
21-25	International Committee for the translation of great books	Unesco House
28-30	Meeting of Experts on the drafting of a Convention on directing Educational Programme toward Peace and Security	Unesco House
30	Meeting of experts to consider the extension of the Unesco Book Coupon Scheme to Scientific and Educational Films	Unesco House
DECEMBER		
2	9th Session of the Preparatory Commission of the International Music Council	Unesco House
5-7	Commission of Experts on the Establish- ment of an International Institute of the Arid Zone	Unesco House
5-7	Study of the obstacles to the Equality of Educational Opportunity for Women	Unesco House
7-9	Committee of Experts of Documentation in Social Sciences	Unesco House
8-9	Advisory Youth Committee	Unesco House
12-14	Colour Reproductions — Experts	Unesco House
12-14	Study of Race questions	Unesco House
12-16	History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind — Drafting Committee	Unesco House
12-16	Experts Committee on the Teaching of History	Unesco House
14	Meeting of Experts on Scientific Material	Unesco House
15	Co-ordination Committee for International Work Camps	Unesco House
15-16	Study of the Technique of International Conferences	Unesco House
15-16	Study Group on Engineering Documen- tation	Unesco House
15-22	Advisory Committee on Braille Problems	Unesco House
19-20	Joint Meeting of Delegates of the Interna- tional Federation of Library Associations and of the International Federation for Documentation	Unesco House
19-20	Meeting of users of Abstracts in Physics and related Sciences	Unesco House

A N N E X X (b)

PROVISIONAL LIST OF MEETINGS SCHEDULED FOR 1950

Date		Place
JANUARY		
6-7	Executive Committee of the Council for the Co-ordination of International Congresses of Medical Sciences	Unesco House
9	International Music Council — Preparatory Commission	Unesco House
9-13	Meeting of Experts on Colonial Textbooks	Unesco House
10-20	Philosophic Round-table	Mexico City
11	Unesco-IBE — Joint Committee	Unesco House
11-12	TICER (Temporary International Council for Educational Reconstruction) — General Conference	Unesco House
16-17	Executive Board — Programme Committee	Unesco House
30 JAN.-	First General Assembly of the International Music Council	
3 FEB.		
	International Voluntary Work Camps — Co-ordinating Committee	Unesco House
FEBRUARY		
2-3	6th meeting of the Co-ordination Committee of IFCC	Unesco House
8-10	Committee of Experts on the freedom of the artist	Unesco House
9-11	Meeting of Experts on Germany	Unesco House
13-25	Executive Board — 19th Session	Unesco House
16-17	ILO-Unesco — Committee of Experts on Educational and Cultural Exchange Programmes for Industrial and Agricultural Workers	
16-18	Executive Board — Finance Committee	Unesco House
16-18	Executive Board — External Relations Committee	Unesco House
20-25	Joint meeting Unesco-IUPE-SEPEC on Educational Problems of Disabled Children	

Date		Place
MARCH		
1-15	Committee of Experts on the draft agreement on the importation of educational, scientific and cultural materials	Geneva
2	TICER — Standing Committee	Unesco House
6-7	Meeting of Secretaries General of the International Associations in the Social Sciences	Unesco House
6-8	Temporary Advisory Committee on Engineering Sciences	Unesco House
13-14	Provisional Advisory Committee on Science Abstracting	Unesco House
16	International Voluntary Work Camps — Co-ordination Committee	Unesco House
20-29	International meeting on Braille uniformity	Unesco House
22-25	Executive Board — External Relations Committee — 6th session	Unesco House
24	Executive Committee of the Co-ordinating Committee on Abstracting and Indexing in the Medical and Biological Sciences	Unesco House
25	Executive Board — Finance Committee — 17th session	Unesco House
26-28	Executive Board — 20th session	Unesco House
30-31	Executive Committee of the Council for the Co-ordination of International Congresses of Medical Sciences (C.C.I.C.M.S.)	Unesco House
APRIL		
6	International Voluntary Work Camps — Co-ordinating Committee	Unesco House
13-14	TICER — Working Party on Handicapped Children	Unesco House
20-21	Annual Conference of Organizers of International Work Camps	Unesco House
24-28	Committee of Experts on Press	Unesco House
MAY		
5-7 or 12-14	Meeting on the technique of International Conferences Study	New York
15-20	Executive Board — 21st session	Florence
18-20	Meeting of representatives of National Commissions	Florence
19	Interim Committee of Universities	Florence
22 MAY-17 JUNE	General Conference — Fifth Session	Florence
23	First Conference of International Non-Governmental Organizations	Florence
31	Meeting of representatives from War-Devastated Countries	Florence
END MAY	International Work Camps — Committee	Unesco House

Date		Place
JUNE		
18 JUNE- 29 JULY	International Seminar on Methods and Techniques in Adult Education (jointly with WFUNA)	near Salzbourg (Austria)
26-30 END JUNE	Conference on Education and Technology Second Meeting — Drafting Committee of the History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind	Unesco House Unesco House
JULY		
EARLY JULY	Seminar on education activities in International Work Camps	Royaumont (France)
	Universities and International Understanding — Committee of Experts	Unesco House
	Committee on the Abstracting of Physics	London
3-5	Meeting on Population Problems	Unesco House
6	Unesco-IBE — Joint Committee	Geneva
6-14	Unesco-IBE — 13th International Conference on Public Instruction	Geneva
7-8	Meeting of Experts on International Interchange of Teachers	Geneva
12 JULY- 23 AUG.	Seminar on "The Teaching of Geography as a means of developing international understanding"	Quebec
12 JULY- 23 AUG.	Seminar on "The Improvement of Text-books, particularly of History Textbooks"	Brussels
24 JULY- 19 AUG.	Seminar on the rôle of Public and School Libraries	Malmo (Sweden)
AUGUST		
21 AUG.- 1 SEPT.	Meeting of Administrators of Workers' Educational Exchange Programmes	Unesco House
24-26	Education for International Understanding — Meeting of Experts on Convention on Education for International Peace and Security	Unesco House
	TICER — Standing Committee	Unesco House
END AUGUST	International Voluntary Work Camps — Co-ordinating Committee	Unesco House
AUG. OR OCTOBER	International meeting of Science Writers	Unesco House

Date		Place
SEPTEMBER		
EARLY SEPT.	Round-table discussion of the effect of ethnic structure on international relations between members of the International Sociological Association and of the International Political Science Association	Switzerland
11-12	International meeting of Associations for the Advancement of Science	Unesco House
	TICER — Provision of audio-visual aids	Unesco House
MIDDLE SEPT.	Post Camp meeting of volunteers	near Paris
	TICER — Committee on Books for devastated countries	Unesco House
END SEPT.	International Conference to consider the establishment of a Committee for the co-ordination of International Congresses in Engineering Sciences	Unesco House
OCTOBER		
EARLY OCT.	Committee of Experts on Copyright	Washington
	International Voluntary Work Camps — Co-ordinating Committee	Unesco House
9-12	Meeting of representatives of International Youth Organizations to study ways and means of associating young people with Unesco's programme	Unesco House
23-27	Education for International Understanding — Meeting of Experts on the teaching of History	Unesco House
23-28	Meeting of Experts on Textbooks Improvement	Unesco House
	Working Party on Fellowships	Unesco House
	Committee of Experts on Radio	Unesco House
	Standing Committee for Monuments and Archaeological Excavations	Unesco House
	Meeting on factory case studies	Unesco House
	Meeting of the Co-ordination Committee of the International Organization in Social Sciences	Unesco House
	Meeting of Experts on the Administration of Fellowships	Unesco House
END. OCT.	Consultative Committee on Adult Education	Unesco House
	TICER — Working Party on the needs of Organizations (concerned with Adult Education)	Unesco House

Date		Place
NOVEMBER		
6-15	Commission on Technical Facilities of Press, Film and Radio	Unesco House
16-18	Use of radio and film for Fundamental Education — Committee of Experts	Unesco House
	International Voluntary Work Camps — Committee meeting	Unesco House
	TICER — Working Party on the rôle of young people on educational, scientific and cultural reconstruction	Unesco House
	Meeting of Experts on Exchange of Persons Programmes in Germany	Unesco House
	Documentary Reproductions Practice — Committee of Experts	Unesco House
DECEMBER		
4-8	Education for International Understanding — Meeting of Experts on the Teaching of Geography	Unesco House
	TICER — Standing Committee	Unesco House
	Symposium of Writers	Unesco House

A N N E X X I

PRINCIPAL MEETINGS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AT WHICH UNESCO WAS REPRESENTED IN 1949

JANUARY	10	UN	Sixth Informal Meeting of the Staffs of the Specialized Agencies and the Staff of the Division of Economic Stability and Development to discuss recent developments of mutual interest	Lake Success
	13	ILO	Permanent Migration Committee — 3rd Session	Geneva
	19	UN	Film Board	Lake Success
	24	UN	Trusteeship Council — 4th Session	Lake Success
	27	UN	Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions — 4th Session	Lake Success
FEBRUARY	1	UN	Agenda Committee of the Economic and Social Council	Lake Success
	7	UN	Economic and Social Council — 8th Session	Lake Success
	7	WHO	Regional Committee for the Eastern Mediterranean — 1st meeting	Cairo
	14	UN	Technical Working Group on Housing and Town and Country Planning	Lake Success
	15	UN	Preparatory Committee of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination — 7th Session	Lake Success
	17	ILO	Meeting to examine ILO Programme in the field of Manpower, Migration and Technical Training	Geneva
	21	WHO	Executive Board — 3rd Session	Geneva
MARCH	4	ILO	Governing Body — 108th Session	Geneva
	7	FAO	International Rice Commission — 1st Session	Bangkok

MARCH	14	UN	Technical Working Group on Fellowships	Lake Success
	21	UN	Status of Women Commission — 3rd Session	Beirut
	21	UN	Sub-Commission on Economic Development	Lake Success
	21	UN	Meeting of Experts on Cartography	Lake Success
	23	UN	Technical Working Group on Migration (ACC) — 1st meeting	Lake Success
	24	FAO	Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council	Singapore
	28	FAO	International Forestry and Timber Utilization Conference for Asia and the Pacific	Mysore, India
	28	UN	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East — Committee of the Whole	Bangkok.
	30	UN	Meeting of International Organizations interested in the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders	Lake Success
APRIL	4	UN	Meeting of Experts to discuss a co-ordinated Programme of Technical Assistance to Under-Developed Areas	Lake Success
	5	UN	General Assembly, 3rd Session, 2nd Part	Lake Success
	8	ITO	Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade — 3rd Session	Annecy (France)
	11	UN	Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions — 5th Session	Geneva
	11	UN	Population Commission — 4th Session	Geneva
	12	UN	Film Board	Lake Success
	20	UN	Committee on Statistical Classification — 3rd Session	Geneva
	24	FAO	Preparatory Conference on World Pulp Problems	Montreal
	25	UN	Statistical Commission — 4th Session	Geneva
	25	ITU	Fourth Inter-American Administrative Radio Conference — Region II (North and South America)	Washington
	25	ILO	Fourth Regional Conference of American States Members of ILO	Montevideo

MAY	2	UN	Social Commission — 4th Session	Lake Success
	9	UN	Human Rights Commission — 5th Session	Lake Success
	9	UN	Economic and Employment Commission — 4th Session	Lake Success
	9	UN	Economic Commission for Europe — 4th Session	Geneva
	16	UN	Preparatory Committee of the Administrative Committee on Coordination — 8th Session	Lake Success
	18	UN	Administrative Committee on Coordination — 7th Session	Lake Success
	29	UN	Economic Commission for Latin America — 2nd Session	Havana
	31	UN	Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press — 3rd Session	Lake Success
JUNE	3	ILO	Governing Body — 109th Session	Geneva
	6	UN	Film Board	Lake Success
	7	UN	Meeting of Records Officers of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies	Geneva
	8	ILO	International Labour Conference — 32nd Session	Geneva
	13	WHO	Second World Health Assembly	Rome
	13	FAO	Council — 6th Session	Paris
	13	UN	Sub-Committee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities — 2nd Session	Lake Success
	15	UN	Trusteeship Council — 5th Session	Lake Success
	20	UN	International Children's Emergency Fund Executive Board — Special Session	Paris
	22	IRO	Special Session of General Council	Geneva
	27	FAO	Committee on Technological Agricultural Development	Paris
	27	UN	International Children's Emergency Fund Executive Board	Paris
JULY	5	UN	Expert Committee on Salaries, Allowances and Leave Systems	Lake Success
	5	UN	Economic and Social Council — 9th Session	Lake Success
	8	WHO	Executive Board — 4th Session	Geneva
	18	UN	Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions — 6th Session	Lake Success
AUGUST	9	UN	Preparatory Committee of the Administrative Committee on Coordination — 9th Session	Geneva

SEPTEMBER	8	UN	Libraries Co-ordinating Committee	Geneva
	12	ILO	Conference of Experts on Training Questions	Singapore
	12	FAO	Food and Agricultural Outlook and Programmes; Near East Regional Meeting	Beirut
	12	UN	Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	Lake Success
	19	FAO	Conference to discuss problems in connection with the Moroccan locust	Beirut
	20	UN	General Assembly — 4th Session	Lake Success
	26	FAO	Food and Agricultural Outlook and Programmes; Far East Regional Meeting	Singapore
	26	FAO	Inauguration of the European Statistical Centre	Paris
	27	UN	Informal meeting on problems of handicapped children	Geneva
OCTOBER	6	UN	Economic Commission for Europe — Conference on Building Documentation	Geneva
	7	UN	Preparatory Committee of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination — 10th Session	Lake Success
	11	UN	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination — 8th Session	Lake Success
	12	UN	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East — Industry and Trade Committee	Singapore
	12	UN	Film Board	Lake Success
	20	UN	Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions — 7th Session	Lake Success
	20	UN	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East — 5th Session	Singapore
	31	ILO	Correspondence Committee on Recreation — 1st Session	Geneva
NOVEMBER	2	UN	International Children's Emergency Fund Executive Board	Lake Success
	14	FAO	Latin American Forestry and Forest Products Commission — 2nd Session	Lima (Peru)
	14	FAO	Council — 7th Session	Washington
	21	FAO	FAO Conference — 5th Session	Washington
	23	UN	Programme Committee Meeting of the Indian Family Welfare Seminar	Lake Success
	28	UN	Opening meeting of the European Social Welfare Seminar	Paris

MBER	8	UN	Social Commission — 5th Session	Lake Success
	13	UN	Preliminary Technical Assistance Meeting	Lake Success
	14	UN	Preparatory Committee of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination — 11th Session	Lake Success
	21	UN	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East — Working Party on Unesco	Delhi

ANNEX XII

LIST OF CONFERENCES OF INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AT WHICH UNESCO HAS BEEN REPRESENTED IN 1949

- World Federation for Mental Health (meeting of the Executive Board), Amsterdam 5-9 January 1949
- World Federation of United Nations Associations (meeting of the Education Commission), Geneva, 16 January 1949
- World Engineering Conference (Second World Engineering Congress and Second General Assembly), Cairo, 20-26 March 1949
- International Union for Child Welfare (Consultative Commission on Child Delinquents), Amersfoort, Netherlands, 29 March-2 April 1949
- International Association of University Professors and Lecturers (Fourth Conference), Basle, 18-23 April 1949
- International Committee on the History of Art (Seventeenth International Congress on the History of Art), Lisbon, 18-23 April 1949
- Inter-parliamentary Union (Permanent Inter-parliamentary Commission for Intellectual Relations and Inter-parliamentary Council), Nice, 22-24 April 1949
- International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (Congress), Amsterdam, 25-27 April 1949
- Joint Committee of International Teachers' Federations (Meeting), Paris, 27-28 April 1949.
- International Theatre Institute (Second Congress), Zurich, 27 June-2 July 1949
- International Organization for Standardization (Plenary Session), Paris, 27 June-10 July 1949
- World Federation of Trade Unions (Second World Trade Union Congress), Milan, 29 June-10 July 1949
- International Alliance of Women (Fifteenth Congress), Amsterdam, 18-23 July 1949
- International Federation of Teachers' Associations and International Federation of Secondary Teachers (XVIIIth Conference of the FIAI and Congress of the FIPESO), Stockholm, 1-5 August 1949
- World Assembly of Youth (First meeting of the Permanent Council), Brussels, 1-7 August 1949
- New Education Fellowship (International Conference) Cirencester, United Kingdom, 4-12 August 1949
- Joint Committee of International Teachers' Federations (Meeting), Stockholm, 6 August 1949

Boy Scouts International Bureau (XIIth International Conference), Elsevaeter, Norway, 8-10 August 1949
 World Federation of United Nations Associations (Third Summer School), Geneva, 13-23 August 1949
 World Federation of Democratic Youth (IInd World Festival), Budapest, 14-28 August 1949
 International Union of Official Travel Organizations (XVth General Assembly), Luxembourg, 17-24 August 1949
 International Union for the Protection of Nature (Conference), Lake Success, 21-28 August 1949
 World Federation of United Nations Associations (Meeting), Geneva, 22-23 August 1949
 World Federation for Mental Health (Mental Health Assembly Meeting), Geneva, 22-27 August 1949
 International Youth Hostel Federation (11th International Hostel Conference), Humlebaek, Denmark, 22-28 August 1949
 Montessori Association (8th International Congress), San Remo, 22-29 August 1949
 International Union for the Scientific Investigation of Population (Conference), Geneva, 27 August-3 September 1949
 International Studies Conference (Assembly), Unesco House, 29 August-3 September 1949
 Rencontres internationales de Genève (IVth International Meetings), Geneva, 31 August-10 September 1949
 2nd International Congress of Electroencephalography, Paris, 1-4 September 1949
 International Commission of Congresses for Family Education (VIth International Congress), Brussels and Lille, 3-7 September 1949
 International Institute of Administrative Sciences (Meeting), Lisbon, 3-10 September 1949
 International Folk Music Council (Executive Board and General Conference), Venice, 5 September 1949
 IVth International Neurological Congress, Paris, 5-10 September 1949
 International Statistical Institute (26th Session), Berne, 5-10 September 1949
 World Federation of United Nations Associations (Annual Plenary Assembly), Rome, 5-10 September 1949
 XXIXth International Congress of Americanists, New York, 5-12 September 1949
 World Association for Public Opinion Research (Congress), Paris, 7-9 September 1949
 World Union of Peace Organizations (International Conference), Saint-Cergue, Switzerland, 7-13 September 1949
 International P.E.N. Club (Congress), Venice, 10-16 September 1949
 International Council of Scientific Unions (General Assembly), Copenhagen, 11-16 September 1949
 International Association of Applied Psychology (IXth Congress), Berne, 12-17 September 1949
 Societies of French-speaking Philosophy (4th Congress), Neufchatel, Switzerland, 13-16 September 1949
 First Congress of Latin American Universities, San Carlos, Guatemala, 15-25 September 1949

International Union of Philosophy of Sciences (Meeting), Paris, 17-22 September 1949
 International Union for Child Welfare (Executive Committee), Geneva, 28-29 September 1949
 International Scientific Film Association (Third Congress), Brussels, 30 September-5 October 1949
 Council for the co-ordination of International Congresses of Medical Sciences (Executive Committee), Paris, Unesco House, 6-8 October 1949
 World Medical Association (General Assembly), London, 10-15 October 1949
 International Academy of Philosophy of Sciences (Constitutive Assembly), Paris, Unesco House, 10-16 October 1949
 International Federation of Children's Communities (General Assembly), Charleroi, Belgium, 12-14 October 1949
 International Theatre Institute (Executive Committee), Paris, 14-15 October 1949
 International Council of Museums (Meeting of Experts on Sites and Monuments of Art and History convened jointly by Unesco and the International Council of Museums), Paris, Unesco House, 17-21 October 1949
 World Friendship Federation (International Conference), Copenhagen, 22-23 October 1949
 International Literary and Artistic Association (Working Party), The Hague, 30 October-2 November 1949
 Council for the co-ordination of International Congresses of Medical Sciences (Executive Committee), Paris, Unesco House, 5 November 1949
 International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (Meeting on Fascism and Nazism), Monaco, 15-18 November 1949
 International Student Service (Congress on University Education), Woudschoten, Netherlands, 18-21 November 1949
 International Institute of Political and Social Sciences concerning countries of differing civilizations (Study Session), Brussels, 28-30 November 1949
 Joint Committee of International Teachers' Federations (Meeting), Paris, Sorbonne, 11 December 1949
 International Federation of Library Associations, International Federation for Documentation, International Council of Archives (Joint Meeting), Paris, Unesco House, 19-20 December 1949
 International Association of Comparative Law (Meeting of the Preparatory Bureau), Cambridge, United Kingdom, 28-30 December 1949

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, N.Y.
URUGUAY	Centro de Cooperación Científica para la América Latina, Unesco, Avenida Agraciada 1875, Montevideo.
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